

A History of the
Bouligny
Family
and
Allied Families

by
Fontaine Martin

THE CENTER FOR LOUISIANA STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

XIV

Family of Anne Arthémise Le Blanc, Dominique Bouligny's Wife

Le Blanc de Villeneuve; Piquery and Avart

The grandfather of Anne Arthémise Le Blanc, wife of Domingo (Dominique) Bouligny, was Paul Louis Le Blanc de Villeneuve, a man unique in Louisiana history. As a young French officer, he was assigned to live with an Indian tribe, and gained a great respect and admiration for the high moral character of these people, whom he had been brought up to consider as "savages." Much later, inspired by this experience, he was the author of the only French tragedy—written in Alexandrine verse in the classical French style—that was ever composed and played in Louisiana.

Paul Louis Le Blanc de Villeneuve (he regularly signed his name as "Le Blanc de Villeneuve") was born about 1734 in the town of Crest (pronounced "Creh") on the Drôme River, in the Province of Dauphiné, in southeastern France.¹ He was the son of Balthazar Alsio Le Blanc de Villeneuve and his wife, Anne Monier de Launay. He seems to have been of noble birth, and the estate name of Villeneuve, or "Villeneuve" in the old-fashioned spelling that he used, supports this conclusion. Evidently his family was well-to-do, and he received a good classical education. However, as he tells us in the foreword to his play, when he was only thirteen his father died, and the loss of the family fortune shortly thereafter forced him to enter military service.

In 1750, while the marquis de Vaudreuil was governor, Le Blanc de Villeneuve was despatched to Louisiana as an ensign in the detached Marine forces of the colony. For seven years, as one of the colonial officers, he lived among the Choctaw Indians, enjoying their hospitality, learning their language and customs, and gaining a respect for them that never left him. This period of his life ended in 1758 when he returned to New Orleans and married Marie Jeanne Avart. Le Blanc's private life now became closely involved with his wife and her family.

Marie Jeanne Avart's Louisiana lineage began with her grandfather, Pierre Piquery, born in Mons, capital of the Belgian province of Hainault. Trained as a baker, Pierre Piquery was one of the indentured servants (*engagés*) hired for the Sainte-Reine Concession who embarked on the *Loire* from the French port of Lorient during the John

¹In his marriage contract, dated March 31, 1758, the notary spelled the name of Le Blanc's birthplace phonetically, as "Craye." The contract is in the Superior Council Records at the Louisiana State Museum Historical Center, and is abstracted in Forsyth and Pleasanton, *Marriage Contracts*, p. 221. Much of the biographical material on Le Blanc de Villeneuve and his family (but not all the conjectures) is drawn, without further attribution, from Mathé Allain's introduction to her English translation of the play, *L'Héroïsme de Poucha-Houmma ou La Fête du Petit-Blé* by Le Blanc de Villeneuve (University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1964). See note 6 below.

Law period, when the first large-scale effort to colonize Louisiana was made. Some years later, in the 1724 census of persons along the Mississippi "between New Orleans and the German villages," Pierre Piquery was listed, in the area then known as Chapitoulas, as being thirty-one years old, with a wife and two children. Evidently his period of servitude had ended some years before, and he now had his own habitation or farm. However, his harvest that year had been very small "because of destruction by the blackbirds," and he had decided to quit farming and move to New Orleans, the newly founded frontier town that had just become the capital of Louisiana. This gave him the opportunity to practice the vocation for which he had been trained. By 1727 he was established as a baker on Bourbon Street in New Orleans, with his wife, two children, and a servant. Most of the French settlers of New Orleans disliked cornbread or corn-meal mush, which they regarded as food fit only for Indians, and wheat flour was obtainable only from France, under government supervision and control. Piquery managed to acquire the concession as "baker to the King," which meant that all the flour that reached New Orleans for consumption within the city was sold to him, giving him a monopoly of the bread supply. Piquery became a wealthy man.²

Jeanne Josèphe Piquery was one of the children born to Pierre Piquery and his wife, Jeanne Fardet, while they were still living in what is described in her marriage contract as "Chapitoulas Parish." Also known as the Chapitoulas (or Tchoupitoulas) Coast, this area ran along the Mississippi River immediately above what is now the Carrollton section of New Orleans.

On August 3, 1737, Jeanne Josèphe was married to Robert Avart, son of François Avart and his wife, Françoise, born at the French town of Condé in the bishopric of Cambrai, not far from the Belgian city of Mons where Pierre Piquery was born. After the marriage Robert Avart, who had been a resident of Natchitoches, established residence in New Orleans.³

Robert Avart and Jeanne Josèphe Piquery were the parents of Valentin Robert Avart and of Marie Jeanne Avart who, in 1758, at the age of sixteen, married Le Blanc de Villeneuve. Robert Avart had died before 1746, and in that year his widow married Louis Alexandre Piot de Launay, a distinguished resident of New Orleans who was not only a member of the Superior Council, but also one of the wardens of the New Orleans Church of St. Louis and an officer in the city militia. It will be recalled that Le Blanc de Villeneuve's mother was Anne Monier de Launay. Almost certainly Louis Piot de Launay

²Conrad, *First Families*, I, 110; II, 22, 40. On the Chapitoulas area, now part of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, see Bezou, *Metairie*, pp. 9-22.

³The marriage contract, dated July 5, 1737, Superior Council Records, is abstracted in Forsyth and Pleasanton, *Marriage Contracts*, p. 50. (The family name of Robert Avart's mother is now indecipherable.) Jean Josèphe Piquery may be the same as Jeanne Marie Piquery, baptized in New Orleans on December 1, 1728, a date that fits in with the family's move to the city. Conrad, *First Families*, II, 115.

was related to Le Blanc de Villeneuve and well enough acquainted to consider that the young officer, recently reassigned to New Orleans after his years with the Indians, would make a suitable husband for his stepdaughter. The marriage contract between Le Blanc de Villeneuve and Marie Jeanne Avart contains the unusual provision, hardly explainable except on the basis of blood relationship, that the bride's mother and stepfather would lodge and board the newly married couple until the succession of the bride's father was settled.⁴

Le Blanc de Villeneuve's status began to improve soon after his marriage. In 1759, on the recommendation of Governor Kerlérec, he was promoted from ensign to lieutenant. His family grew to include at least six sons: Louis Alexandre Balthazar (also known as Alexandre Paul Balthazar), born in March 1759; Joseph, born in 1760; Valentin Valérien, born in 1762; Térrence; Valentin Evariste; and Octave. In 1755 his wife's Piquery grandmother died, leaving a large estate, and his wife and her brother inherited the share of their mother, who had died earlier.

During the rebellion of 1768 when Spanish governor Ulloa was expelled from Louisiana, Le Blanc de Villeneuve remained loyal to his commanding officer, Captain Aubry, who had recognized Ulloa's authority and had continued as acting French governor at Ulloa's request. On the outset of the rebellion, Aubry chose Le Blanc, as a loyal officer, to alert the inactive French officers living along the Mississippi to be ready to come to the aid of the Spanish government. After Spanish control had been restored by O'Reilly in 1769, Le Blanc apparently resigned his French commission. However in 1771, while trading in Natchitoches, he volunteered to go on a mission to the Indian nations of the north, to win their loyalty to Spain. Le Blanc's years among the Choctaws stood him in good stead, and he successfully negotiated a treaty with the northern tribes. In 1779, when war with Britain was imminent, Le Blanc reentered military service as a sublieutenant in the Spanish forces of Louisiana and was assigned to Galveztown, a fort on the Amite River, which marked the new boundary between the province of Louisiana and British-held West Florida, not far to the east of British Fort Bute on the Mississippi River at Manchac. Among his exploits after the war broke out was the capture of two British transport ships returning through Lake Maurepas to Pensacola. With several of his sons, he participated in all of the Gálvez campaigns, at Fort Bute, Baton Rouge, Mobile, and Pensacola. In 1780 he became a full lieutenant and was named adjutant-major of New Orleans, a post he continued to hold when he was promoted to captain in 1787.⁵ In 1794 he was falsely accused of being involved in a French conspiracy to seize New Orleans and Lower Louisiana. Governor Carondelet, who had complete confidence in Le Blanc's integrity, ordered him to escort to Havana his accuser, a French Jacobin

⁴Marriage contract dated March 31, 1758, Superior Council records, abstracted in Forsyth and Pleasanton, *Marriage Contracts*, p. 221.

⁵For the promotion to captain, see Official Letter of Governor Gálvez, February 1, 1787, #1838, Peña Y Camara et al., *Catálogo*, I, 214. For his service record, see Holmes, *Honor and Fidelity*, pp. 199, 200.

(republican extremist) named Pisgignoux. Having successfully completed this assignment and having weathered the storm that accompanied the accusation, Le Blanc was promoted to brevet lieutenant colonel in 1795.

Le Blanc's wife, Jeanne Avart, died on September 21, 1796. Le Blanc continued to live in New Orleans, witnessing in 1803 the transfer of Louisiana to France (at which time he gained the friendship of French Commissioner, Laussat and his wife), and the beginning of the American regime, when he became a friend of Governor Claiborne. He died on May 16, 1815.

At least as early as the 1790s Le Blanc had gained a reputation for "metromania" (addiction to versifying). Stung by the low regard in which the Indians were held by most of his contemporaries, he composed over a period of years his *magnum opus*, a tragedy in Alexandrine verse, in five acts, in the classical French style of Corneille and Racine, using an Indian theme. His aim was to show that the American Indians, savages though they might be, were capable of lofty sentiment and noble actions, on a par with Europeans. The title of his play has been translated into English as *The Festival of the Young Corn, or The Heroism of Poucha-Houmma*. The theme is taken from a real-life incident involving the chief of the Houma tribe (spelled "Houmma" by Le Blanc), whose son Cala-bé had to die for his offense, but his father Poucha-Houmma gave his own life to redeem his son. The play was given at the St. Peter Street Theater on February 15, 1809, and was published in New Orleans in 1814, with a dedication by the author to Madame de Laussat, whom he had met in 1803. It may be read today in Mathé Allain's 1964 English translation or in the original French as published in 1814, of which the first few lines, here quoted, are a representative sample (Chief Poucha-Houmma is addressing his people):

Augustes descendants d'un peuple sans pareil,
Très-illustres enfans des enfans du Soleil,
Enfin voici le jour, où la saison prospère
Va payer vos travaux d'un précieux salaire:
Ce jour, vous le savez, jadis par nos ayeux,
Fut toujours mis au rang des jours les plus heureux.
Je n'ai jamais manqué d'en célébrer la fête,
Depuis soixante hivers écoulés sur ma tête.⁶

This was the first drama written and produced in Louisiana. Styles in drama have changed, and no one since has tried to emulate this remarkable *tour de force*.

⁶"La fête du petit blé, ou l'héroïsme de Poucha-Houmma, Tragédie en cinq actes; Fait Historique pris chez une Nation Sauvage. Par Mr. Le Blanc de Villeneuve, ci-devant Officier dans les Troupes détachées de la Marine, servant à la Louisiane, employé chez les Tchactas par le Gouvernement Français depuis 1752 jusqu'à 1758." New Orleans, 1814. For Mathé Allain's English translation, see note 1 above.

Valentin Le Blanc. Five of the six sons of Le Blanc de Villeneuve followed his example by serving in the Louisiana Fixed Regiment. The eldest, Louis Alexandre Balthazar Le Blanc, settled at Pointe Coupée, where he married Charlotte Allain, daughter of Auguste Allain and his wife Julie Richard, and had several children.⁷ The son who either because of infirmity or early death did not serve in the regiment was Valentin Evariste Le Blanc, baptized on September 13, 1775.⁸ Valentin Evariste is not to be confused with his godfather and older brother, Valentin Valérien Le Blanc.

Generally known as Valentin Le Blanc, the name he used as his signature,⁹ Valentin Valérien Le Blanc was born in New Orleans on November 18, 1762, while his father was still serving as a lieutenant in the French forces assigned to Louisiana. The new-born child was baptized on the spot by the midwife who feared for his life. One month later, on December 21, the child was formally baptized in the New Orleans Church of St. Louis, with his mother's brother, Valentin Robert Avart, as his godfather.¹⁰

In February 1777, at the age of thirteen, Valentin Le Blanc entered the Louisiana Infantry Battalion that was soon to become the Louisiana Regiment, advancing from the preliminary stage of "*distinguido*" to cadet in September 1778. As a cadet he participated in the 1779-1780 Gálvez campaigns against Fort Bute, Baton Rouge, and Mobile.¹¹

In 1784, while holding the rank of sublieutenant to which he had been advanced in March 1781, Valentin Le Blanc married Marie Anne Bernoudy, born in 1766, daughter of François Bernoudy and his wife, Anne Dreux. (See Part II of this chapter.) They had two daughters, Anne Arthémise Le Blanc, born about 1785, and Bélazire Le Blanc, born a year or so later. Valentin Le Blanc evidently shared his father's fancy for high-sounding names. Arthémise is a French form of Artemisia, the name of two queens who ruled over Halicarnassus, a city-state on the coast of Asia Minor, during the classical period of antiquity. One of these queens erected a magnificent tomb for her deceased husband Mausolus. This tomb, called the Mausoleum, was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Bélazire's name, as far as can be determined, is a made-up word, patterned on such classical names as Belisarius (Bélisaire in French, commonly spelled Bélizaire in

⁷For the marriage contract, dated September 23, 1785, see Veneta De Graffenried Morrison, *Index, Early Marriages of Pointe Coupée, 1771-1843* (n.p., 1971), p. 12. On this branch of the Le Blanc family, see Arthur, *Old Families*, pp. 35-37.

⁸St Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book VII, 51.

⁹*Ibid.*, IV, 116. For an example of his signature as "Valentin Le Blanc," see his answer to an interrogatory in the records of notary Pedro Pedesciaux, dated December 4, 1790, NONA, when the subject was commandant of the Pointe Coupée Post.

¹⁰St. Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book, IV, 116. The French language has a special verb, *ondoyer*, for the practice of baptizing in an emergency when no priest is present.

¹¹For his June 30, 1793, service sheet, see Holmes, *Honor and Fidelity*, p. 132. His service sheet dated June 1794 is in *Archivo de Simancas*, 1794, 7291-IX-10.

Louisiana), the Emperor Justinian's general, and may be a faint reflection of the family name Belzaguy, which as we shall see, was borne by Valentin's wife's grandmother.

Valentin Le Blanc became a full lieutenant on October 18, 1787.¹² At about that time Governor Miró appointed him as commandant of the post at Pointe Coupée, called Punta Cortada in Spanish, a command he still held in 1792.¹³ It is reported that in 1792, while still assigned to Pointe Coupée, Le Blanc had a dispute with Governor Carondelet, the details of which are unclear, which resulted in his being imprisoned for three months at the post of Nogales (now Vicksburg). This incident seems to have been speedily forgotten, for it is not mentioned in Le Blanc's service sheets for the years 1793 and 1794, on which Governor Carondelet graded him as "good for his rank."¹⁴

The career of Valentin Le Blanc came to an abrupt end in 1795, when he died at the age of thirty-three. His wife, Marie Anne Bernoudy, followed him in death two years later, when she was only thirty. Marie Anne's uncle Valentin Robert Avart was appointed guardian of the persons and property of the two orphan girls, Anne Arthémise Le Blanc, who was to become the wife of Dominique Bouligny in 1803, and her sister Bélazire Le Blanc.¹⁵

Louise Marguerite Housseau and the Pélican Girls; Belzaguy; Bernoudy

We now turn our attention back to the early days of Mobile. In 1704, a few short years after Mobile had become the first capital of the colony of Louisiana, the French government, with the strong support of the bishop of Quebec, whose diocese included both French Canada and Louisiana, arranged to send a group of "virtuous maidens" as brides for the unmarried men of Mobile. The purpose was to discourage cohabitation with Indian women and to persuade the men to marry and settle down as farmers and artisans. Carefully selected in Paris, and chaperoned until they were taken aboard *Le*

¹²An unexecuted act before notary Francisco Rodríguez, bearing the date October 10, 1784, NONA, was drafted in Spanish for "Pablo Le Blanc," adjutant-major at New Orleans, to give his consent to the marriage of his son "Valeriano Valentino Le Blanc" to "Doña María Bernoudy." The order of Valentin's baptismal names (Valentin Valérien) was sometimes reversed, as in this instance.

¹³Official correspondence between the governor and the various post commandants, including Le Blanc at Punta Cortada, can be found in the Archivo de Indias, Cuba, for the years 1788 through 1792, *legajos* 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17. See also note 9 above, and Holmes, *Gayoso*, p. 52.

¹⁴See note 11 above.

¹⁵For the death of Marie Anne Bernoudy, wife of "Valeriano" Le Blanc, on July 19, 1797, see WPA Index. By act dated July 29, 1799, before notary Carlos Ximenes (Vol. 16, NONA), Francisco (François) Bernoudy, father of Marie Anne Bernoudy, granted a mortgage on his plantation in favor of her minor children, represented by Valentin Robert Avart, tutor and curator to their persons and property, as security for payment of the purchase price of a slave he bought from the successions of their parents, pursuant to a decision by the *Auditoría de Guerra* (Military Tribunal). The records of the *Auditoría* have not been located.

Pélican at the port of Rochefort, the girls were housed in a separate section of the ship for their protection. When they arrived at Mobile, all but one immediately found husbands. (The exception was Marie Françoise de Boisrenaud, who, having been better educated than the others, and claiming aristocratic connections, regarded the available local men as her inferiors and refused to marry.)¹⁶ These young women, known as the "*Pélican Girls*," are not to be confused with later arrivals known as the "Casket Girls" (*filles de la Casette*) because each was equipped with a "casket," or wooden chest, containing her trousseau, who according to Louisiana historians François Xavier Martin and Charles Gayarré, came to New Orleans from France in 1728 and were housed with the Ursuline nuns until they could find husbands.¹⁷

Among the *Pélican Girls* was Louise Marguerite Housseau, born in or near the French city of Tours, in the province of Touraine.¹⁸ She married Guillaume Boutin, a Mobile merchant. A child born of their marriage was baptized during the 1709 visit to Mobile of Don Joseph de Guzmán, the Spanish governor at Pensacola, who signed as a witness to the ceremony.¹⁹

Dominique Belzaguy. After the death of her first husband, Louise Marguerite Housseau married Dominique Belzaguy, a native of the French city of Bayonne, who had found his way to Mobile in 1717. Trained in the art of making tar and pitch, he had been enticed to Mobile by stories of the piney woods which would ensure him an endless supply of pine tar. He found that there were indeed plenty of pine trees, but an unforeseen difficulty was the lack of barrels to ship the tar in. So he gave up hope of exporting tar in its viscous state, and resorted to converting it into solid pitch, which required additional time and effort. Then he found that the quantities of pitch he could produce were

¹⁶Giraud, *History*, I, 150-156; Jack Belsom, "List of Young Girls and the Two Families Who Travelled from Paris to Rochefort, Passing to Fort Louis of Louisiana in America," *New Orleans Genesis*, VI (1967), 41-42 (translation of official document dated Fontainebleau, October 3, 1704). Copies of the same list are in Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 527, and Maduell, *Census Tables*, p. 8.

¹⁷For the legendary Casket Girls, see Martin, *History*, p. 157, and Gayarré, *History*, I, 90. A more down-to-earth account of the young women of dubious virtue who were transported to Louisiana in the years following the arrival of the *Pélican Girls* at Mobile is to be found in Giraud, *Histoire*, III, 342-344. According to the introduction to Woods, *Sacramental Records*, I, xxi, there was in fact a group of Casket Girls in the 1720s who were escorted from France by Catholic nuns not to New Orleans but to Biloxi, where they were married.

¹⁸Louise Marguerite Housseau is not to be confused with Marguerite Rousseau, wife of Etienne Burel, who came with her husband and her son Louis Burel on the same voyage and also was the mother of Geneviève Burel and Marguerite Burel, two of the *Pélican Girls*. There was one other married woman in the group, a midwife. Geneviève Burel married Claude Trépagnier, from whom the Trépagnier family of Louisiana is descended. Cochran, *Fortier Family*, pp. 191-195; George S. Rapier, "The Pelican Girls," *New Orleans Genesis*, XIV (1975), 327-328. Among the other *Pélican Girls* who left descendants was Marie Briard, who married Antoine Rivard de La Vigne. Marie and Antoine Rivard settled on their Bayou St. John plantation as early as 1708, ten years before the founding of New Orleans. Freiberg, *Bayou St. John*, p. 32; Arthur, *Old Families*, pp. 303-306.

¹⁹Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, pp. 72, 80.

an, is a
Until
obil Oil
ew York.
his wife,
v Orleans

insufficient to satisfy the demands of customers at Lorient in France, and besides the price that buyers were willing to pay for pitch was hardly enough to justify the hard work required to produce it. He died, possibly because of overwork and frustration, in 1722.²⁰

Louise Marguerite Housseau, Dominique Belzaguy's widow, struggled on for two years after her husband's death to continue the tar and pitch business he had started, and finally solved her financial and other problems by her third marriage, to Olivier Philippe, on May 1, 1724.²¹ Apparently there were no children of the third marriage.

There had been two children born of Louise Marguerite Housseau's marriage to Dominique Belzaguy. Their son, Jean Belzaguy, died in 1736, possibly while fighting as a member of Bienville's ill-fated expedition against the Chickasaws (Chapter III).²² Their daughter, Louise Marguerite Belzaguy, was married in Mobile on April 14, 1738, to François Césaire Bernoudy. The bride was given in marriage by her stepfather, Olivier Philippe, who had become a person of prominence in the Mobile community as a plantation owner and building contractor for the king.²³

François Césaire Bernoudy. François Césaire Bernoudy was born in the early 1700s at Trévoux, a town in eastern France that was then the capital of the Principality of Dombes, in the province of Burgundy. (The title of "Prince of Dombes" was held by the eldest son of Louis XIV's illegitimate son the duc du Maine, for whom Dumaine Street in New Orleans was named.) François Césaire was the son of Gabriel Bernoudy, a merchant at Trévoux, and his wife, Claudine. Entering the administrative service of the Ministry of Marine, he was in New Orleans as early as 1727, living on Clairemont Street (now St. Philip).²⁴ From New Orleans he was transferred to Mobile, where he met and married Louise Marguerite Belzaguy. At Mobile he became an important official as king's attorney (*procureur du roi*) and keeper of the king's warehouse. He had died by 1757, leaving his widow, Louise Marguerite Belzaguy, and several children.²⁵ His widow remarried, probably in early 1758. Her second husband (who had been married twice before)

²⁰Giraud, *Histoire*, III, 351; IV, 310, 430; Conrad, *First Families*, I, 1; *New Orleans Genesis*, VI (1967), 389.

²¹*New Orleans Genesis*, XVII (1978), 464; Vidrine, *Love's Legacy*, pp. 2-3.

²²Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 129.

²³Mobile Diocese Marriage Record Book 1, p. 20a, copied in Vidrine, *Love's Legacy*, pp. 154-155. This record is the source for the information in the text on the birthplaces of the bride's and the groom's parents, and on the latter's grandparents. On Olivier Philippe, see Vidrine, *Love's Legacy*, p. 155, note 4.

²⁴Charles R. Maduell, Jr., "French Pioneers of Louisiana," *New Orleans Genesis*, XVIII (1979), 36; New Orleans census dated July 1, 1727, as reported in Conrad, *First Families*, II, 47; and Maduell, *Census Tables*, p. 95.

²⁵Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 141.

was Pierre René Harpin de La Gautrais, a cousin of Vincent Guillaume Le Sénéchal D'Auberville.²⁶

François Bernoudy. Hamilton's *Mobile* mentions several children of François Césaire Bernoudy and Louis Marguerite Belzaguy who were living in the Mobile area in 1757.²⁷ Among them was François Bernoudy, born about 1743. Then about fourteen, François was a *cadet suisse*, which probably means a cadet in the Swiss regiment then serving in Louisiana. Other Bernoudy family members mentioned by Hamilton were Louise Marguerite Bernoudy, named for her mother, who was married to Jean Baptiste Aubert, a captain in the Louisiana troops, and Françoise Elisabeth Bernoudy. The latter was married in Mobile on July 19, 1762, to Jean Arnould Valentin Bobé Descloseaux (son of Jean Baptiste Claude Bobé Descloseaux, the *commissaire de la Marine* who had been summoned from Mobile as acting *commissaire ordonnateur* of Louisiana on the death of Vincent Guillaume Le Sénéchal D'Auberville in 1757).²⁸

François was commissioned as an ensign in the regular French troops in 1762, but like most French officers in Louisiana was forced to retire when the Seven Years' War ended with the Treaty of Paris a year later.²⁹ For the Bernoudy family and others living in the Mobile area, a more serious effect of the treaty was the loss by France to Britain of the Gulf Coast region which included Mobile. Rather than remain in Mobile under British rule, the Bernoudy family removed to the New Orleans area.

The family was well represented at the signing of the marriage contract between François Bernoudy and Anne Dreux, daughter of Mathurin Dreux and his wife, Claudine Françoise Hugot, which took place in New Orleans, at the home of the bride's father, on June 29, 1765. Members of the bridegroom's family present and signing were his brother-in-law Aubert, then aide-major at New Orleans; his sister Françoise Elisabeth Bernoudy and her husband, Bobé Descloseaux, who then held the position of *contrôleur de la Marine* in New Orleans; another sister, Marie Claudine Bernoudy, and her husband, Antoine Péchon de Comte, a former infantry captain; and the groom's younger brother, Maurice Bernard Bernoudy, who was still unmarried.

This private affair, at which no guests were present other than the families of the bridal pair, was followed three days later, on July 2, by what must have been a very large and well-attended wedding ceremony in St. Louis Church. Among those who signed the marriage register in addition to family members were Captain Aubry, officer in command of the French troops in Louisiana; Foucault, the *commissaire ordonnateur*; and Françoise

²⁶See Chapter V, Part B.

²⁷Note 25, above.

²⁸Vidrine, *Love's Legacy*, pp. 336-337.

²⁹Conrad, *First Families*, I, 182.

is a
Until
Oil
York.
wife,
Orleans

Petit de Coulange, who was then the wife of Lieutenant Colonel de Vilemont.³⁰

The children born of the marriage included Marie Anne Bernoudy, born on June 22, 1766, who was to become the wife of Valentin Le Blanc; Félicité Bernoudy, born on November 16, 1767; and a son François, named for his father, who became a lieutenant of militia. According to the Ducros *Genealogy of the Dreux Family*, Félicité married the chevalier François Olivier de Forcelle.³¹

After his marriage, the senior François Bernoudy's affairs seem to have prospered. In 1779 he purchased a valuable plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the city of New Orleans, extending to what later became the Orleans-Jefferson parish line. The plantation had once belonged to Governor Etienne Périer, and later to the chevalier Jean de Pradel. The latter in 1750 had erected a plantation house, Monplaisir, which was by far the largest and most elaborate residence in Louisiana at the time. Furniture and furnishings for the house were imported from France. Some years after Bernoudy acquired the plantation, the river began to eat away the land in front of Monplaisir, and Bernoudy became concerned that he might lose his mansion. In 1813 he sold the plantation to John McDonogh, the wealthy eccentric who left his fortune to the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans for public education. The main part of the house eventually fell victim to the river, but in what was left McDonogh made his home until his death in 1850.³²

François Bernoudy died on June 3, 1816, at the age of seventy-three. His wife, Anne Dreux, had died before him.³³

The Dreux Family of Gentilly

Mathurin Dreux. Among those recruited in France as colonists during the John Law period was Mathurin Dreux. On January 25, 1719, he sailed from the port of La Rochelle

³⁰See marriage contract by act before J. B. Garic, notary, June 29, 1765, Superior Council Records; St. Louis Cathedral Marriage Book 5, p. 187, and Book 2, p. 19, abstracted in Woods, *Sacramental Records*, II, 18. Antoine Péchon de Comte was married to Marie Claudine Bernoudy at Mobile on July 26, 1758. Vidrine *Love's Legacy*, pp. 278-279. After her husband's death, Marie Claudine became the wife of Louis Dreux Gentilly. See act before Almonester y Roxas, notary, January-December, 1770, 198, NONA. Maurice Bernard Bernoudy married Jeanne Marie Robin de Logny. See marriage contract before Almonester y Roxas, notary, November 6, 1773, NONA.

³¹Marie Anne and Félicité: Woods, *Sacramental Records*, II, 18; Francisco (François): Holmes, *Honor and Fidelity*, p. 168, his age was recorded as thirty in 1801. For the Ducros *Genealogy*, see note 35, below.

³²Laussat, *Memoirs of My Life*, pp. 25, 73; Farnsworth and Masson, eds., *The Architecture of Colonial Louisiana* (Lafayette, La., 1987), pp. 267-271; Swanson, *Historic Jefferson Parish*, pp. 47, 109-112.

³³WPA Index, Louisiana State Museum Library. The Ducros *Genealogy* (note 35, below) states that Anne Dreux died in June 1816, the same month as her husband.

on the *Philippe*, one of the ships acquired by John Law's Company of the West to transport colonists and supplies to Louisiana, as a member of the Mazy party, headed by "Sieur Mazy," one of several groups of prospective settlers that were carried on board. The ship landed at Dauphin Island in April 1719. The Mazy party as an organized group then disappeared from history, and Mathurin Dreux was left to make his way on his own.³⁴

Mathurin's brother, Pierre Dreux, seems to come to the Louisiana colony separately. According to statements made in their marriage records, they were both born in the town of Savigny Souvillé, in the Diocese of Angers, province of Anjou, and their parents were Louis Dreux, a *bourgeois* ("burgher," one of the leading townsmen), and his wife, Françoise Harant. For other information on their family's origin, we may consult the *Genealogy of the Dreux Family*, compiled by J. E. Ducros. This work, which on dates and events seems reasonably accurate, gives the useful information that Mathurin Dreux was born in 1698.³⁵

As we have seen elsewhere in this book, many old Louisiana families can show descent from the French nobility, through ancestors who came to Louisiana as officers or administrative officials. To demonstrate descent from French royalty is much harder, since in France there was little mobility between social classes before the French Revolution of 1789. The Dreux family's tradition of descent from the kings of France, however, has often been mentioned in standard genealogical books, including one which also generously attributes this supposed royal descent to the Bouligny family.³⁶

According to the *Genealogy*, the Dreux family of Louisiana is descended from Robert of France, fifth son of King Louis VI, who became count of Dreux in 1132. The count's son became duke of Brittany and was the ancestor of all the rulers of Brittany down to Anne of Brittany (Anne de Bretagne) who became the consort of two French kings and added Brittany to the Kingdom of France as her dowry. The count of Dreux had many other distinguished descendants, whom the *Genealogy* names. This is all very interesting, but does not explain how Louis Dreux, the *bourgeois* of Savigny, was descended from the count of Dreux. Until substantiating evidence is forthcoming, we must consider the royal descent as unproved.

³⁴Conrad, *First Families*, I, 35; Giraud, *Histoire*, III, 102, 105, 109, 112, 172, 175, 178.

³⁵Marriage of Mathurin Dreux and Claudine Françoise Hugot, November 17, 1732, St. Louis Cathedral Marriage Book I, p. 57, and marriage of Pierre Dreux and Marie Corbin Bachemin, April 28, 1733, both abstracted in Winston De Ville, comp., *New Orleans French, 1720-1733* (Baltimore, 1973) p. 36, and Woods, *Sacramental Records*, I, 84; Ducros, *Genealogy*, English translation, typescript, Works Progress Administration, 1940, copy at State Historical Museum Library. See also unsigned and undated handwritten genealogy of the Dreux family, in French, prepared about 1920, which traces in particular the line of Mathurin Dreux's grandson, Didier Dreux, D'Auberville-Bouligny Papers, folder 149.

³⁶Grace King, *Creole Families*, pp. 61-62; Seebold, *Old Families*, II, 23, 140. The Bouligny attribution (p. 23 of Seebold) occurs in a discussion of a person descended from both the Dreux family and the Bouligny family.

Dugué Esnoul de Livaudais, whom he married on June 3, 1813. The first Louis Alexandre Harang (or "Harant" as it was sometimes spelled) was listed in the 1731 census as holding property on the Mississippi River jointly with "Dreux cadet" (Mathurin Dreux's younger brother Pierre), who may have been a cousin, for the mother of Mathurin and Pierre Dreux was a Harant.¹¹ Louis Alexandre Harang II, son of the first Louis Alexandre, married in 1769 Marie Josèphe Roman, daughter of Jacques Joseph Roman, and aunt of Governor André Bienvenu Roman (see Part I of this chapter). Céleste Jeanne Fortier, who married Louis Alexandre Harang III, was a daughter of Michel Fortier I (1725-1785), "gunsmith to the King" in New Orleans, from whom the Louisiana Fortier family is descended. The Harangs were prominent plantation owners in the parishes of St. Charles and Jefferson.¹²

Louis Alexandre Harang IV died on December 17, 1859. His wife Sophie Boulnigny died November 9, 1878. Their remains are buried in the Harang tomb in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans.¹³ Between 1840 and 1851 seven children were born of their marriage, at least three of whom left living descendants: Félicie Marie (1842-1906), who married Eugène François Meunier; Dominique François (1845-1923), who married Emilie E. Hébert; and Pierre Edmond (1853-1895). The four others were Marie Arthémise, Marie Adèle, Charles Henry, and Louis Albert. The best known member of this family today is Warren Joseph Harang, Jr., mayor of Thibodaux, a descendant of Dominique François Harang.

3. Léontine Boulnigny

Léontine Juliette Boulnigny was born November 7, 1808, and baptized at St. Louis Cathedral on February 24, 1811.¹⁴ She was married twice.

Jean-Jacques Philippe Mercier. Léontine Boulnigny's first marriage, on July 28, 1830, was to Jean-Jacques Philippe Mercier, the eldest son of Jean-Baptiste Mercier and Marie Héloïse Le Duc.¹⁵ Before their children's marriage Jean Mercier and Dominique Boulnigny had found a common interest in land investments. In January 1830 they put together a complicated transaction whereby Dominique Boulnigny acquired the Royal Street lot on which his new residence was to be built, and the two of them acquired as an

¹¹Conrad, *First Families*, II, 64; Maduell, *Census Tables*, p. 122; De Ville, *New Orleans French*, p. 36; for the Dreux family see Chapter XIV.

¹²Glenn R. Conrad, *St. Charles: Abstracts of the Civil Records of St. Charles Parish, 1770-1803* (Lafayette, La., 1974), p. 449; Swanson, *Historic Jefferson Parish*, pp. 78, 85, 89; Cochran, *Fortier Family*, p. 42; Bezou, *Metairie*, p. 61.

¹³Also interred in this tomb are their son Dominique François, his wife, and other family members.

¹⁴St. Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book 6 (1809-1811), p. 121b.

¹⁵St. Louis Cathedral Marriage Book 4 (1821-1830), p. 211.

investment the vacant land adjoining the Royal Street lot in exchange for land they owned jointly in Pointe Coupée Parish (see Chapter XIII). Their personal association came to an unexpected early end with the death of both Jean Mercier and Dominique Bouligny before April 1833, when the heirs of Jean Mercier sold to Pierre Soulé their interest in the vacant land. The land was divided into four lots on Royal Street and one on Hospital (now Governor Nicholls) Street, and was sold at public auction in March 1834 by Pierre Soulé and Dominique Bouligny's widow and heirs.¹⁶

In addition to his son Jean-Jacques Mercier, Jean Mercier left four other children. There were two daughters, Adèle Mercier, who married Louis T. Caire, a leading New Orleans notary, and Armantine Mercier, who later became the wife of Pierre Soulé, New Orleans attorney, United States senator, minister to Spain, and Confederate general. His two other sons, then minors, were Armand and Alfred Mercier, New Orleans physicians who were co-founders of L'Athénée Louisianais, a literary and cultural society founded after the Civil War to foster the continued use of the French language. Writing in French, Alfred Mercier was one of Louisiana's finest nineteenth-century writers. His masterpiece is *L'Habitation St. Ybars* (The St. Ybars Plantation), a beautifully written novel, using a Louisiana plantation as the backdrop, on the theme of racial relations and mistaken identity.¹⁷

Jean-Jacques Mercier was a lawyer by profession. As counsel for the Bouligny family he handled the legal work required to open and settle Dominique Bouligny's succession. He also seems to have been Dominique Bouligny's political protégé. As a candidate for the state legislature, he barely lost the election held on January 2, 1829. The new legislature met a few days later under the control of the Jeffersonian Democrats and elected Edward Livingston to the United States Senate instead of reelecting Dominique Bouligny.¹⁸ Jean-Jacques Mercier was so highly regarded as a public speaker that when an elaborate public memorial service was held for General Lafayette at St. Louis Cathedral in 1834 he delivered an oration in French immediately after the religious service.¹⁹ His

¹⁶The succession of Jean Mercier was opened in 1832; his widow's in 1835. P. M. Bertin, comp., "General Index to All Successions Opened in the Parish of Orleans, 1806-1846, *New Orleans Genesis*, V, 144, 147. For the land transactions, Hugues Pedesclaux, notary, April 17, 1833, Act No. 202; Pedesclaux, four acts dated March 5, 1834, Nos. 89, 90, 91, 92, NONA.

¹⁷Jay Higginbotham, "Soulé, Pierre," *DLB*, II, 760; Jay Higginbotham, "Mercier, Jules-Placide-Armand," *ibid.*, I, 563-564; and Jay Higginbotham, "Mercier, Charles-Alfred," *ibid.*, I, 563. *L'Habitation St. Ybars* was republished ca. 1982 and distributed by the University of New Hampshire with introduction and Alfred Mercier chronology by Réginald Hamel; see also Gloria Nobles Robertson, "The Diaries of Dr. Alfred Mercier," (Master's thesis, Louisiana State University, 1947), with "family genealogy" attached as an appendix. This and other information on the Mercier family were furnished by William T. Tête, a Bouligny-Mercier descendant.

¹⁸*New Orleans Bee*, January 3, 1829, cited in William B. Hatcher, *Edward Livingston: Jeffersonian Republican and Jacksonian Democrat* (Baton Rouge, 1940), pp. 330-331.

¹⁹Huber and Wilson, *The Basilica*, p. 25.

promising career came to an early end when he died on June 27, 1839, at the age of thirty-eight.²⁰

Jean-Jacques Mercier left two minor children. One child, Alfred Mercier, died shortly after his father's death, leaving the other, Auguste Pierre Mercier, as the sole survivor.²¹ Auguste Mercier died on May 30, 1866, at the age of thirty-three. He had married Cécile Cuvellier, whose father, Gabriel Charles Cuvellier, a native of the French province of Lorraine, rose to the grade of colonel in the Napoleonic wars; after Napoleon's defeat, he established a short-lived colony in Texas and then removed to New Orleans. The daughter of Auguste Mercier and Cécile Cuvellier was Félicité Virginie Mercier (known as "Ninette"), born in 1861, who in 1878 was married to Auguste Tête, son of Henri Tête and Sarah Gregory. They left a number of descendants.

Léontine Bouligny's Second Husband, Didier Dreux. The young and evidently attractive widow of Jean-Jacques Mercier (she was only thirty-one when her husband died in 1839) was married for the second time to Didier Dreux, the youngest son of Guy Dreux and his second wife, Félicité Trudeau, and a grandson of Mathurin Dreux of Gentilly. Guy Dreux was a brother of Anne Dreux who married François Bernoudy, so that Didier Dreux was a first cousin of Léontine Bouligny's grandmother Anne Bernoudy, the wife of Valentin Le Blanc. This disparity in generations was not uncommon, in fact it was quite normal in the period when, over several generations, wives had tended to be considerably younger than their husbands. Despite the difference in generations, Didier Dreux was only ten years older than Léontine Bouligny, having been born on December 22, 1798. He lived until 1869. He, too, had been married before. His first wife was Nathalie Enoul de Livaudais. One of their children was born on the Livaudais plantation, now part of the Lower Garden District in New Orleans, into which the former D'Auberville plantation had been absorbed (see Chapter XI). The children of his first marriage included the celebrated Confederate officer, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Didier Dreux (see Chapter XIV).²²

The marriage contract between Didier Dreux and Léontine Bouligny was signed on April 29, 1841, at her mother's house on Royal Street. The witnesses on the Bouligny side were Léontine's mother and two of her sisters, Arthémise and Odile. The contract provided that the property of each spouse would remain separate, and that special arrangements would be made to protect the property rights of Léontine's minor son Auguste as

²⁰St. Louis Cathedral Funeral Book (1837-1840), p. 294. According to the Mercier "family genealogy" (see note 17, above), he was born March 8, 1801.

²¹See succession sale of Léontine Bouligny, widow of Jean-Jacques Mercier, to Dominique (Paul) Bouligny, March 30, 1840, before Octave de Armas, notary, NONA. Auguste Pierre Mercier may be the son of Léontine and Jean-Jacques who was christened on May 10, 1831, as "Placide Mercier." St. Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book 13, p. 342. For this death notice, see *L'Abeille*, May 31, 1866, p. 2.

²²See in particular the handwritten genealogical paper captioned "Famille Didier Dreux" in D'Auberville-Bouligny Papers, folder 149.



Auguste Metcier (1833?-1866), son of Jean Jacques Mercier
and Léontine Bouligny.

Courtesy Mrs. Estelle Godelfer Hammond.

a
til
Dil
rk.
fe,
ans

soon as her first husband's succession was settled.²³

Léontine Boulligny and Didier Dreux had only one child, Félicité Léontine Dreux, born in New Orleans on July 7, 1842, at their residence on Casa Calvo Street, near Esplanade Avenue, in the Faubourg Marigny. Félicité Léontine Dreux was married in New Orleans about 1861 to Robert L. Macmurdo, a native of Virginia, son of Robert Macmurdo and Virginia Pickett, and had two children, Alice Macmurdo, born in 1862, and Guy Mason Macmurdo, born in 1867. Alice Macmurdo was married twice, first to Frank Yuille and secondly to Georges B. D'Anglade, consul of France in New Orleans, leaving two children by her first marriage and one by her second. Her daughter Alice ("Ada") Yuille lived in France and was married twice, first to Maurice Bruniquet de Récoulet and then to François Nebout of Bordeaux. Guy Mason Macmurdo, who married Jeanne Ortenbach, was survived by his daughter Alice.

4. *Modeste Boulligny*

Modeste Boulligny, born August 12, 1810, was baptized "Luisa Modesta" at the St. Louis Cathedral on July 11, 1813.²⁴ About 1835 she married Peter William Woodlief, son of Thomas Woodlief and Elizabeth Claiborne, born in Brunswick, Virginia. Possibly Peter Woodlief was related to William C. C. Claiborne, Louisiana's first American governor, who also was born in Virginia.

The 1850 census of New Orleans shows P. W. Woodlief and Modeste as living in the First Ward of the First Municipality, with four children who are listed and discussed below:

1. "Marie Woodlief, age 12." (There were two daughters named Marie. Marie Elizabeth Woodlief was born July 22, 1839, and Marie Cécile Woodlief on November 23, 1840. Both were baptized in St. Louis Cathedral. Marie Cécile died in 1852, two years after the census was taken, and was buried in St. Louis Cemetery II. It is reasonable to assume that Marie Elizabeth had died before 1850 and that "Marie" means Marie Cécile, notwithstanding the slight discrepancy in her age as reported by the census taker.)²⁵

2. "Edouard Woodlief, age 9." (Edouard Dominique Woodlief was born January 5, 1843. He served in the Civil War as a member of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. He died October 9, 1870, survived by his widow, and was buried in Lafayette Cemetery.)²⁶

²³Act before Octave de Armas, notary, NONA.

²⁴St. Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book 7 (1811-1815), p. 836.

²⁵St. Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book 16 (1838-1840), p. 239; Book 17 (1840-1841), p. 94.

²⁶Tomb inscription, "by his widow," Lafayette Cemetery; death notice, *Daily Picayune*, October 11, 1870, p. 4. Information on Peter William Woodlief, Jr., and on other members of the Woodlief family was furnished by Mrs. Harriet Driskill Knight of Fair Oaks, California.

3. "Henry Woodlief, age 4." (Henry L. Woodlief, who married Eannia Lang, died April 27, 1888, his age being stated as thirty-three.²⁷ Their son, Sidney H. Woodlief, described as "a bright and energetic young man [who] could count his friends by the score," died of consumption in March 1900 and was buried in the family tomb in Lafayette Cemetery.)²⁸

4. "Ch. Woodlief, age 3" (probably a census taker's misreading of "Peter" in his notes. Peter William Woodlief, Jr., became a student at Virginia Military Institute in 1863. As a private in Company B of the cadet battalion, he was one of the VMI cadets who fought and helped to win the Battle of Newmarket for the Confederacy on May 15, 1864. Peter was wounded in the battle. In 1885 he was in the wholesale and retail drygoods business in Weatherford, Texas. In 1889 he was manager of the western district of Provident Savings Life Assurance Co. in Fort Worth, Texas. He enlisted and served as second lieutenant, Company M, Second U. S. Infantry in the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out of the army in Covington, Louisiana, where he died on November 29, 1899, at the age of fifty-two. He was buried in Henderson, Texas.)²⁹

The available evidence supports the inference that Peter William Woodlief, a Virginia Protestant, and Modeste Bouligny, a New Orleans Catholic, agreed on an interesting religious compromise for their children: apparently their daughters were baptized, brought up, and buried as Catholics, and their sons as Protestants.

The 1850 census listed three other persons as living in the Woodlief household. The oldest of these was Bélazire Le Blanc, Modeste's aunt, who had sold and moved out of the Dominique Bouligny residence on Royal Street after the death of her sister Anne Arthémise, Dominique's widow. The others were Modeste's two youngest brothers, Edouard and Henry Bouligny, who were both unmarried.

5. Alfred Bouligny

Alfred Bouligny was born on August 13, 1812, and was christened "Hipólito Alfredo" in St. Louis Cathedral on July 11, 1813.³⁰ He entered the business world of New Orleans as a bank clerk; in 1842 he was assistant note clerk at the Union Bank.³¹ On February 18, 1843, he was married to Sophie Pitot. The wedding took place in the presence of a large gathering of friends of both families at St. Mary's Church on Chartres

²⁷Death notice, *Daily Picayune*, April 28, 1888, p. 4.

²⁸Death notice, *New Orleans States*, March 15, 1900, p. 10.

²⁹Death notice, *Daily Picayune*, December 1, 1899, p. 4.

³⁰St. Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book 7 (1811-1815), p. 83b.

³¹Occupations and addresses are taken from city directories of the period, unless otherwise noted.

3. "Henry Woodlief, age 4." (Henry L. Woodlief, who married Eannia Lang, died April 27, 1888, his age being stated as thirty-three.²⁷ Their son, Sidney H. Woodlief, described as "a bright and energetic young man [who] could count his friends by the score," died of consumption in March 1900 and was buried in the family tomb in Lafayette Cemetery.)²⁸

4. "Ch. Woodlief, age 3" (probably a census taker's misreading of "Peter" in his notes. Peter William Woodlief, Jr., became a student at Virginia Military Institute in 1863. As a private in Company B of the cadet battalion, he was one of the VMI cadets who fought and helped to win the Battle of Newmarket for the Confederacy on May 15, 1864. Peter was wounded in the battle. In 1885 he was in the wholesale and retail drygoods business in Weatherford, Texas. In 1889 he was manager of the western district of Provident Savings Life Assurance Co. in Fort Worth, Texas. He enlisted and served as second lieutenant, Company M, Second U. S. Infantry in the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out of the army in Covington, Louisiana, where he died on November 29, 1899, at the age of fifty-two. He was buried in Henderson, Texas.)²⁹

The available evidence supports the inference that Peter William Woodlief, a Virginia Protestant, and Modeste Bouligny, a New Orleans Catholic, agreed on an interesting religious compromise for their children: apparently their daughters were baptized, brought up, and buried as Catholics, and their sons as Protestants.

The 1850 census listed three other persons as living in the Woodlief household. The oldest of these was Bélazire Le Blanc, Modeste's aunt, who had sold and moved out of the Dominique Bouligny residence on Royal Street after the death of her sister Anne Arthémise, Dominique's widow. The others were Modeste's two youngest brothers, Edouard and Henry Bouligny, who were both unmarried.

5. Alfred Bouligny

Alfred Bouligny was born on August 13, 1812, and was christened "Hipólito Alfredo" in St. Louis Cathedral on July 11, 1813.³⁰ He entered the business world of New Orleans as a bank clerk; in 1842 he was assistant note clerk at the Union Bank.³¹ On February 18, 1843, he was married to Sophie Pitot. The wedding took place in the presence of a large gathering of friends of both families at St. Mary's Church on Chartres

²⁷Death notice, *Daily Picayune*, April 28, 1888, p. 4.

²⁸Death notice, *New Orleans States*, March 15, 1900, p. 10.

²⁹Death notice, *Daily Picayune*, December 1, 1899, p. 4.

³⁰St. Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book 7 (1811-1815), p. 83b.

³¹Occupations and addresses are taken from city directories of the period, unless otherwise noted.

3. "Henry Woodlief, age 4." (Henry L. Woodlief, who married Eannia Lang, died April 27, 1888, his age being stated as thirty-three.²⁷ Their son, Sidney H. Woodlief, described as "a bright and energetic young man [who] could count his friends by the score," died of consumption in March 1900 and was buried in the family tomb in Lafayette Cemetery.)²⁸

4. "Ch. Woodlief, age 3" (probably a census taker's misreading of "Peter" in his notes. Peter William Woodlief, Jr., became a student at Virginia Military Institute in 1863. As a private in Company B of the cadet battalion, he was one of the VMI cadets who fought and helped to win the Battle of Newmarket for the Confederacy on May 15, 1864. Peter was wounded in the battle. In 1885 he was in the wholesale and retail drygoods business in Weatherford, Texas. In 1889 he was manager of the western district of Provident Savings Life Assurance Co. in Fort Worth, Texas. He enlisted and served as second lieutenant, Company M, Second U. S. Infantry in the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out of the army in Covington, Louisiana, where he died on November 29, 1899, at the age of fifty-two. He was buried in Henderson, Texas.)²⁹

The available evidence supports the inference that Peter William Woodlief, a Virginia Protestant, and Modeste Boulligny, a New Orleans Catholic, agreed on an interesting religious compromise for their children: apparently their daughters were baptized, brought up, and buried as Catholics, and their sons as Protestants.

The 1850 census listed three other persons as living in the Woodlief household. The oldest of these was Bélazire Le Blanc, Modeste's aunt, who had sold and moved out of the Dominique Boulligny residence on Royal Street after the death of her sister Anne Arthémise, Dominique's widow. The others were Modeste's two youngest brothers, Edouard and Henry Boulligny, who were both unmarried.

5. Alfred Boulligny

Alfred Boulligny was born on August 13, 1812, and was christened "Hipólito Alfredo" in St. Louis Cathedral on July 11, 1813.³⁰ He entered the business world of New Orleans as a bank clerk; in 1842 he was assistant note clerk at the Union Bank.³¹ On February 18, 1843, he was married to Sophie Pitot. The wedding took place in the presence of a large gathering of friends of both families at St. Mary's Church on Chartres

²⁷Death notice, *Daily Picayune*, April 28, 1888, p. 4.

²⁸Death notice, *New Orleans States*, March 15, 1900, p. 10.

²⁹Death notice, *Daily Picayune*, December 1, 1899, p. 4.

³⁰St. Louis Cathedral Baptismal Book 7 (1811-1815), p. 83b.

³¹Occupations and addresses are taken from city directories of the period, unless otherwise noted.

6 WAR AND THE END OF THE BOULIGNY-GÁLVEZ AFFAIR

HOSTILITIES AGAINST BRITAIN at last existed. Spain had waited since the end of the Seven Years' War to seek revenge for losses in that conflict. War might have been averted had diplomatic efforts to recover Gibraltar from England not failed in early 1779. Spain then joined France in an alliance, refraining from establishing formal ties with the North American rebels. Spanish ministers worried that helping English colonials achieve independent might prove counterproductive, since Spain had many colonials of its own. Wartime objectives consisted of recovering Gibraltar and Minorca in Europe and cleaning out the English in the Floridas, near Bernardo de Gálvez's province of Louisiana, and in Central America, where Matías de Gálvez was now captain general. No doubt Minister José de Gálvez had an important role in determining priorities. Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico soon emerged as an active theater of war.¹

Four days after Francisco Bouligny's arrival on the Mississippi from New Iberia, Governor Gálvez attacked the British at Manchac. The earliest encounter, however, had occurred not twenty miles away several days earlier at Galveztown, where Commandant Francisco Collell began

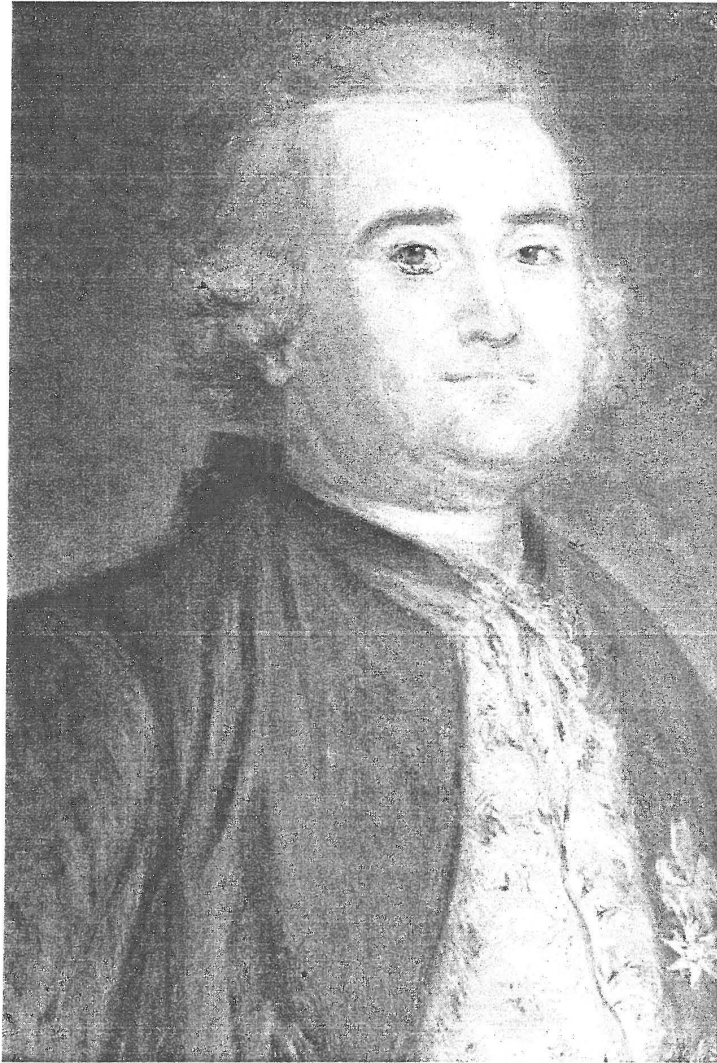
1. On Spanish diplomacy before entering the war, see Samuel Flagg Bemis, *The Diplomacy of the American Revolution* (1935; rpr. Bloomington, Ind., 1975), 41–45, 55–57, 75–87; J. F. Yela Utrilla, *España ante la independencia de los Estados Unidos* (Lecrida, Spain, 1925), I. On Matías de Gálvez in Central America, see Troy S. Floyd, *The Anglo-Spanish Struggle for Mosquitia* (Albuquerque, 1967), 128–62. Gálvez, a colonel, reached Guatemala in early 1779; was named captain general on April 5, 1779; was appointed viceroy of New Spain in March, 1783; and died in Mexico City on November 3, 1784. For British policy in West Florida, see Robin F. A. Fabel, "West Florida and British Strategy in the American Revolution," in *Eighteenth Century Florida and the Revolutionary South*, ed. Samuel Proctor (Gainesville, Fla., 1978), 49–67.

seizing enemy boats on the Amite River. British Lt. Col. Alexander Dickson, who was apprised of the Spanish army advancing up the Mississippi and of activity on the Amite, withdrew the bulk of his troops from Fort Bute at Manchac to Baton Rouge on September 3. Four days later, having isolated Manchac, the Spaniards attacked at dawn, killing one enemy soldier, taking twenty prisoners, but allowing six Britons to escape.

Gálvez soon moved his army to assault the Baton Rouge fort, which was girdled by a sizable ditch and held by 550 regular and irregular troops with thirteen cannon. He bombarded the fort from an unexpected quarter on September 21 and forced its capitulation later that day. The Spanish forces took 375 soldiers prisoner but released the civilians and slaves. Gálvez insisted, however, that the enemy also surrender Fort Panmure at Natchez, the remaining British garrison on the river. Capt. Juan Delavillebeuvre took possession of Fort Panmure on October 5. Carlos de Grand-Pré, commandant for several years at Pointe Coupee, also seized the British post at Thompson Creek on the Mississippi, opposite his. Bouligny stayed in Baton Rouge after the fighting ended and returned with the army and prisoners to New Orleans. In October, when the Spanish soldiers arrived, they paraded through the city streets as the citizens joyously celebrated their victory over the enemy. A solemn Te Deum in the St. Louis Church culminated the festivities. Bouligny had participated in both the battles of Manchac and Baton Rouge, using twenty-seven of his slaves at Baton Rouge in many ways, including carrying munitions to the artillery emplacement. While the army listed the river campaign in his service record, he did not receive a promotion, as did many others whom Governor Gálvez chose to favor.²

Rather than praise Bouligny, Gálvez reviewed the New Iberia accounts and accomplishments. He called on the lieutenant colonel to explain his expenditures, no doubt astonishing him that in the midst of war

2. Caughy, *Gálvez*, 154-61; Bouligny service sheet, June 30, 1793, AGI, PC, leg. 161A; Bouligny petition for promotion. New Orleans, July 26, 1784, BB, HNOC. See also Bettie Jones Conover, "British West Florida's Mississippi Frontier Posts, 1763-1779," *Alabama Review*, XXIX (1976), 177-207, which puts the total British force on the Mississippi on September 1, 1779, excluding officers, at 457. Printed articles of the capitulation at Baton Rouge, dated September 21, 1779, are in AGI, PC, leg. 83. A convenient short study of the war in West Florida is Albert W. Haarmann, "The Spanish Conquest of British West Florida, 1779-1781," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XXXIX (1960), 107-34.



Pastel drawing of Francisco Domingo
Joseph Bouligny, *ca.* 1770s.
Courtesy the Historic New Orleans
Collection, Museum/Research Center,
Acc. No. 1980.255.1



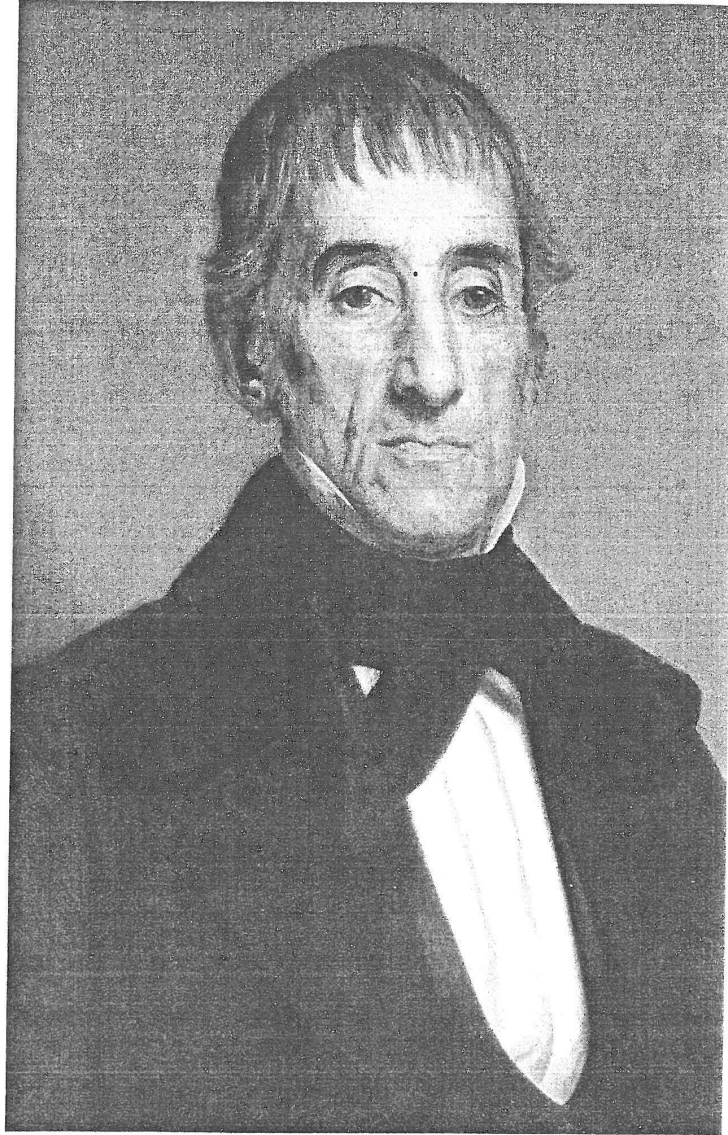
Pastel drawing of Marie Louise Le
Sénéchal d'Auberville de Bouligny,
wife of Francisco Bouligny, ca. 1770s.

*Courtesy the Historic New Orleans
Collection, Museum/Research Center,
Acc. No. 1980.255.2*

l
i
l
r
f
a
w
ti
m
fa
ol
ar
vi
of
th
Ga
Bo
pu
an
Ibe
pai
Re
mu
dea



Painting of Domingo Bouligny,
son of Francisco Bouligny.
*Courtesy Mrs. Felix H. Lapeyre (Marie
Thérèse Villere)*



Oil painting of Luis Bouligny, son of
Francisco Bouligny.

Courtesy Mrs. Patricia Lynch Carter



Pastel drawing of Carlos de
Vilemont, brother-in-law of
Francisco Bouligny.
Courtesy A. Howard Stebbins III

and planning for the assault on Mobile, the next Spanish objective on the Gulf, Gálvez took time to dwell on that subject. But unknown to Bouligny, while he had been on Bayou Teche, the governor tried to justify his reduction of the powers of the lieutenant governor.

In place of the friendship that Bouligny fervently sought, Gálvez revealed in a biting letter of March 2, 1779, to his uncle José that not only Bouligny but the councilors of the New Orleans Cabildo exhibited ingratitude toward Spain. Bouligny was filled with "erroneous ideas," and Gálvez promised to send the minister "documents that prove the illegal nature of his [Bouligny's] conduct and make you [José de Gálvez] see that the said official has no other intention than his own interests." As for the Cabildo members, Gálvez lacked proof for his charges but knew of their disaffection for Spain. Several had participated in the 1768 uprising and still maintained a rebellious spirit and hatred for Spain. For two years, the governor claimed, he had been laboring in vain to procure their allegiance. Only these few men in all the province failed to appreciate the blessings of their benevolent monarch Carlos III. Gálvez vowed to learn more about their seditious ways, after which he would take the necessary measures to deal with them.³

The governor probably spent the next several weeks contemplating arguments to use against Bouligny. On March 26, he sent out questionnaires to the army officers González, Miró, Panis, Piernas, Francisco Cruzat, Manuel de Navas, Martín Pérez Mozún, Delavillebeuvre, and Hilario Ramírez Estenoz, and to Navarro, a civilian Treasury official, all of whom had attended one or both of the officers' meetings that discussed the issue of second in military command. The questionnaire contained four issues: (1) that on the arrival of the reinforcements from Havana, at Bouligny's insistence, the leading chiefs and captains met at Gálvez's house to discuss whether the lieutenant governor should be regarded as the king's lieutenant and second in military command; (2) that in the "infinite arguments" with Bouligny, Gálvez behaved "reasonably, gently, and prudently," while Bouligny complained immoderately; (3) that despite the first meeting, Bouligny insisted upon a second, where he importuned the officers for a favorable decision, acted disrespectfully, and demanded to know why he had been proclaimed the second military chief if the royal orders did not so state it; and (4) that Gálvez had con-

3. Bernardo de Gálvez to José de Gálvez, reserved, New Orleans, March 2, 1779, in AGI, PC, leg. 2662.

tinually disapproved of a settlement at Ouachita while Bouliny refused to relinquish the idea. The questionnaire held the answers that Gálvez wanted, and the officers, aware of the delicate nature of their replies, did not disappoint him.⁴

But how serious were Bouliny's "erroneous ideas" of wanting to be named second military chief after Gálvez had actually done it, insisting on Ouachita as a settlement site, and showing disrespect to Gálvez? Moreover, an argument could be made against Gálvez for refusing to fulfill the royal instructions of November 25, 1776, about the lieutenant governor without sufficient cause. Gálvez must have realized the flimsiness of his reasoning because he bundled up the officials' replies without sending them to Spain. He needed new charges against Bouliny before he could write to José about the matter.

In Spain, on June 25, 1779, Minister Gálvez acknowledged the receipt of his nephew's March 2 letter about Bouliny and the New Orleans Cabildo. The minister and the king awaited a full explanation from the governor. But since Governor Gálvez did not send the promised information, on August 30, the king inquired about "the true reports and complaints . . . of the irregular procedures . . . of Captain Bouliny" and Governor Gálvez's failure to contain or reduce him to captain. The minister ordered the governor to investigate and substantiate the charges against Bouliny. Gálvez was to suspend Bouliny as lieutenant governor if he found just motives for doing so. When this order arrived in Louisiana at the end of 1779, Gálvez had the authorization he needed for terminating Bouliny's commission, although he still lacked a valid reason.⁵

Gálvez waited until returning to New Orleans from the Mississippi River expedition before dealing with Bouliny. On October 11, 1779, the governor examined Bouliny's last letters from New Iberia and checked the accounts. In answer to a Gálvez question on building houses for the Malagueños, Bouliny replied that he needed 11,000 pesos more. That led the governor on October 26 to add up the costs thus far, which totaled 31,150 pesos. He then inquired how much additional money was needed and how long it would take to finish settling the families. It

4. Nunemaker, ed., "Bouliny Affair," 347-63, contains Gálvez's questionnaire and the replies (originals in AGI, PC, leg. 1).

5. José de Gálvez to the governor of Louisiana, Aranjuez and San Ildefonso, June 25, reserved, August 30, 1779, both in AGI, PC, leg. 174A.

should be noted that the settlement of the Canary Islanders in Galvez-town, St. Bernard, and Valenzuela was also taking longer than expected.⁶

Bouliny's lengthy reply two days later outlined his problems at New Iberia, his costs, and his proposals for concluding the settlement. Important in the expenditures were the generous contracts made in Spain with the Malagueños that pledged assistance until their first harvest. For the families without housing, Bouliny suggested giving them 200 to 300 pesos to build their own dwellings. Until January 17, 1780, when the contract of the slaves expired, they would help the families gather the harvest, build houses, and bring lumber from the first site to New Iberia. The cost for the seventy-five blacks, discounting two months for the twenty-seven who had served on the Mississippi expedition, would be 15,000 to 16,000 pesos, of which only 5,200 pesos had been paid. He wanted to mark out lots in the town for one hundred settlers, who were to be mainly artisans to help in its development. Bouliny's house on Bayou Teche, on Colette's former plantation, could serve as the residence for the district commandant. The settlement did not require a church, since there was one three leagues away, but a priest was needed. Bouliny planned to suspend aid soon to the Malagueños, except for the Ibáñez family. He proposed charging them only what each family had received in money, goods, and animals, plus 150 pesos for the slaves' assistance. Of the 31,150-peso cost thus far, St. Maxent had received 5,000 pesos for goods, of which 3,000 had not been spent. Bouliny awaited Gálvez's wishes to execute them promptly.⁷

Five days later, Gálvez replied, "[Your letter] has put me in the perplexity of not knowing what to say to you," since the families were still without houses. Moreover, Gálvez had heard a rumor that the Attakapas residents did the planting, and he wondered how the slaves had been employed. "Until you remove me from this doubt," he added, "I will remain with the greatest unrest."⁸

Bouliny immediately denied that the Attakapas residents did the planting. He had asked two local farmers to teach the Malagueños to

6. Bernardo de Gálvez to Bouliny, New Orleans, October 11, 1779, in AGI, PC, leg. 2358; Bouliny to Bernardo de Gálvez, New Orleans, October 12, 1779; Bernardo de Gálvez to Bouliny, New Orleans, October 11, 26, 1779, all *ibid.*, leg. 600.

7. Bouliny to Bernardo de Gálvez, New Orleans, October 28, 1779, *ibid.*, leg. 600. See also Bernardo de Gálvez to Bouliny, New Orleans, July 30, 1779, in BN, DL.

8. [Bernardo de Gálvez] to Bouliny, New Orleans, November 2, 1779, in AGI, PC, leg. 600.

plow, and he had employed several Acadians, who volunteered to work. They plowed thirty arpents. Bouligny again blamed the royal contract for the Malagueños refusing to toil diligently and preferring to live on government assistance. He had to compel them to work. As for the use of the slaves, he replied with a lengthy list of their activities: transporting the families and goods from the first to the second site; plowing, planting, and caring for sixty-five arpents of corn, twenty-five of rice, four to six of potatoes, and thirty-five of corn at the first location; tending to the tobacco that Colette planted; building two sixty-foot sheds to house the families; constructing houses for the blacksmith, several of the families (Artado, Prados, Migas, Ibáñez, and Vidal), the Germans, the soldiers, Flammand, and Henderson; building a warehouse for the manufacture of bricks; erecting a corral and tending to the animals; making and transporting lumber; building carts; and engaging in many smaller tasks. Henderson and Flammand (whom Bouligny left in charge during his absence) had instructions to oversee the slaves who stayed in New Iberia. Bouligny concluded his explanation with his willingness to return to the settlement with the slaves he had with him to complete the work in the next two months.⁹

On November 6, Gálvez, pointing out the shortage of officers in the regiment and citing Bouligny's August 25 letter, ordered the lieutenant colonel to take charge of his company. Gálvez appointed the Cabildo councilor (*regidor*) Nicolas Forstall commandant of New Iberia. He instructed Bouligny to make a formal transfer to Forstall, accompany him back to New Iberia, and provide an accounting of expenses for the settlement within a month.¹⁰

Since Forstall could not leave New Orleans immediately, Bouligny offered to take the slaves. But the one-month deadline was insufficient for traveling to New Iberia and making an accounting. The governor then ordered him to complete the work in the shortest time possible. Forstall was in New Iberia by December 23, and a week later Bouligny turned over to him 1,048 reales in money, 2,959 reales in goods, and command of the settlement. Having concluded his work, Bouligny returned to New Orleans by early January. At that time, Gálvez, armed with José's August 30 letter, ordered the accounting house to suspend Bouligny's extra pay as lieutenant governor and to bar him from further involvement

9. Bouligny to Bernardo de Gálvez, New Orleans, November 3, 1779, *ibid.*

10. [Bernardo de Gálvez] to Bouligny, New Orleans, November 6, 1779, *ibid.*

in settlements, commerce, and Indian affairs. Because the expedition for the assault on British-held Mobile was about to depart, Bouligny failed to finish the accounting of his expenses at New Iberia.¹¹

The safety of New Orleans in the war hinged upon the assault on Mobile, a dependency of Pensacola. While Gálvez preferred seizing Pensacola, the center of British power in West Florida, he lacked the forces to do so. On January 11, 1780, the governor reviewed his troops prior to embarkation. They totaled 754, including 141 men from the Louisiana Regiment, 323 white militiamen, 107 free blacks and mulattoes, and 24 slaves. The fleet to transport them consisted of two frigates, four settees, four brigantines, one packet, and one galliot. By January 18, the ships were at the mouth of the Mississippi, but they were not fully across the sandbar and into the Gulf until February 4. Six days later, bad weather forced the expedition into Mobile Bay, where several ships went aground in the shallow waters. Bouligny was in command of the *San Francisco de Paula*, which saved itself from stranding and ferried a large number of officers, soldiers, and supplies from the grounded ships to shore. Only the frigate *Volante* was lost. Despite the inauspicious start, the Spaniards pressed forward with their attack on Fort Charlotte at the rear of Mobile Bay. After setting up a battery at the entrance to the bay and with the arrival of reinforcements from Havana, Gálvez moved to Dog River, fewer than ten miles from Mobile, on February 26. Two days later, he set up camp about a mile from the town, and the next day his patrols came under enemy fire.¹²

11. Bouligny to Bernardo de Gálvez, New Orleans and New Iberia, November 9, December 23, 1779, respectively; [Bernardo de Gálvez] to Bouligny, New Orleans, November 10, 23, 1779, all *ibid.*; Nicolas Forstall, Account, "November 10, 1779, to the end of December, 1784," New Iberia, AGI, PC, leg. 576; [Bernardo de Gálvez] to Juan Ventura Morales, New Orleans, January 12(?), 1780, in AGI, PC, leg. 83; Bernardo de Gálvez, "Instructions that Dn. Martín Navarro . . . Principal Accountant of the Army and Royal Treasury . . . should observe," New Orleans, January 8, 1780, AGI, PC, leg. 82. Bernardo de Gálvez's instructions to Forstall of November 15, 1779, are in AGI, PC, leg. 192. Forstall had problems in New Iberia; see [Piernas?] to [Bernardo de Gálvez], New Orleans, September 19, 1780, in AGI, PC, leg. 193A. Gálvez did not issue a patent to Forstall as commandant of New Iberia and Attakapas until April 6, 1785 (AGI, PC, leg. 11). Juan St. Marc Darby, who had been serving as interim commandant, was named on April 1, 1787, to replace Forstall (AGI, PC, leg. 200).

12. Caughey, *Gálvez*, 174–77; Starr, *Tories*, 168–69. Bouligny petition to the king, New Orleans, July 26, 1784, BB, HNOC. Gálvez's diary on Mobile, "Diary that I,

C
messa
ing o
the fo
carryi
ish o
Colo
interv
Natic
Fort
near
and l
force
run a
forbe
mate
(
note:
Fort
migh
Mar
worl
nigh
ing
more
brea
surro
lotte
figh
part

Dn.
Loui
form

Hista
leg.
1910

On March 1, Gálvez called upon the services of Boulinny to take a message to Capt. Elias Durnford, commander of Fort Charlotte, pointing out the futility of resistance. He was also to observe the condition of the fort and its defenders. The lieutenant colonel went with a drummer carrying a flag of truce. Durnford later described the arrival of the Spanish officer: "The Flag was brought in Person by an old acquaintance, Colonel Bolyny, who sent me a polite card wishing for the pleasure of an interview if possible, and Profession of Friendship, although we were National enemies, on which I sent Mr. Barde to conduct him into the Fort with the customary ceremony, where he dined and continued until near five o'clock, drinking a cheerful glass to the healths of our Kings and Friends." At the meeting, Boulinny emphasized the large Spanish force of 2,500 men and denied any losses because of the ships that had run aground. Durnford, however, claimed a superior position. Honor forbade him from surrendering without resistance. After the talk stalemated, Boulinny returned to the Spanish encampment to report.¹³

Over the next several days, while Gálvez continued to exchange notes with Durnford, he prepared the artillery for the bombardment of Fort Charlotte. An intercepted enemy letter revealed that the English might try to relieve the fort, and Gálvez sent out more patrols. On March 10, the British opened up a lively fire against the Spanish troops working to set up an artillery emplacement, forcing them to stop until nightfall. Two days later, the battery in place, Gálvez commenced shelling Fort Charlotte with eight 18-pounders and one 24-pounder, doing more damage than he received. That evening, after the fort sustained breaches in the walls, Durnford proposed a truce to negotiate terms of surrender. On the morning of March 14, the Spaniards entered Fort Charlotte, Boulinny probably leading his men as they marched in. In the fighting, he had command of the pickets and the Louisiana grenadiers, participating in all the sallies and protecting the trench for the three

Dn. Bernardo de Gálvez, Brigadier of the Royal Army and Governor of the Province of Louisiana, and charged by His Majesty with the Expedition against Pensacola and Mobile, formed of the events that occur in it," Mobile, March 18, 1780, is in AGS, GM, leg. 6912.

13. William Beer, ed., "The Surrender of Fort Charlotte, Mobile, 1780," *American Historical Review*, I (1896), 696-99; see also Gálvez's diary regarding Mobile (AGS, GM, leg. 6912), and Peter J. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile: An Historical Study* (Rev. ed.; Boston, 1910), 314-15.

consecutive nights that the siege lasted. The Spaniards took prisoner 134 whites and 51 blacks. British casualties numbered only 1 dead and 11 wounded, while the Spaniards lost 7 dead, 9 wounded, and 2 deserters. The capitulation came barely in time. Gen. John Campbell, military commander at Pensacola, was reported in the Tensa area, thirty miles away, with 1,100 men, artillery, and Indian allies.¹⁴

The Spaniards immediately strengthened their defenses and welcomed the reinforcements that arrived from New Orleans. The threat from Campbell vanished when he learned of Fort Charlotte's fall, and he beat a hasty retreat to Pensacola. The English in West Florida, reduced to a single stronghold, fell back on the defensive, except for threatening The Village (La Aldea), an outpost on the opposite (eastern) shore from Mobile, on several occasions and attacking unsuccessfully in January, 1781. After Mobile's fall, Gálvez preferred to move rapidly against Pensacola, but he lacked both the ships and the men to assault the well-defended fortifications. Disappointed, he left a reduced garrison in Mobile and sent the Louisiana soldiers, including Bouligny, and militiamen back to New Orleans.¹⁵

Between the fall of Mobile and the final offensive against Pensacola, Bouligny waited in New Orleans. During this time, he probably advised purchasing the captaincy of the third company in the regiment's second battalion for Carlos de Vilemont for the substantial sum of 4,000 pesos. Only shortly before, Vilemont had been mistakenly promoted to sublieutenant twice, first on November 14, 1779, and again on February 17, 1780, this time as a reward for his participation on the Mississippi campaign. Bouligny was in New Orleans on August 24, 1780, when another hurricane, more serious than the one the year before, swept through lower Louisiana, causing at least ten deaths and inflicting harm upon crops, ships, and buildings, including the barracks, hospital, and many warehouses. The losses in the city alone were estimated at 600,000 pesos. Bouligny's house near the river sustained 4,000 pesos in damages as the

14. Caughey, *Gálvez*, 178-86; Starr, *Tories*, 170-74. See also William S. Coker and Hazel P. Coker, *The Siege of Mobile, 1780, in Maps, with Data on Troop Strength, Military Units, Ships, Casualties, and Prisoners of War Including a Brief History of Fort Charlotte (Conde)* (Pensacola, 1982).

15. Caughey, *Gálvez*, 187-95. "Relation of the dead, wounded, and prisoners in the attack of the detachment of The Village on January 7, 1781" is in AGS, GM, leg. 6912. Fifteen men died on each side.

wind tore at the roof and rain soaked the interior. Bouligny lost many of his papers in the calamity. The damages prevented him from reducing his debt significantly, as he had planned.¹⁶

While temporarily in New Orleans after the capture of Mobile, on June 5, 1780, Gálvez replied to his uncle about Bouligny's irregular conduct. Openly dissembling, he wrote: "Upon a pretext, I ordered the said officer to come to [New Orleans] to render his accounts, which are, without doubt, the most solid proof of his irregular management and disorderly proceedings." Gálvez promised to proceed on this matter after the war. For the present, he accused Bouligny of poor record keeping, about which Gálvez had known nothing when he complained about the lieutenant colonel in his March 2, 1779, letter and when he composed the questionnaire. Moreover, neither at this time nor later did Gálvez elaborate on the alleged misconduct of the members of the New Orleans Cabildo. If the governor wanted to remove Bouligny to replace him with his father-in-law, the merchant St. Maxent, he succeeded in part the next year.¹⁷

Meanwhile, planning for the attack on Pensacola continued. The campaign was more difficult than the earlier expeditions. Gálvez believed that Pensacola held 1,302 regular soldiers, 600 civilians and hunters, 300 sailors, 300 armed blacks, and an unspecified number of Indian auxiliaries. In addition, Pensacola Bay was guarded by artillery at Red Cliffs (Barrancas Coloradas) near the entry to the bay and by a frigate or two

16. Bernardo de Gálvez set the price for officer posts in the second battalion at 4,000 pesos for captain, 2,000 for lieutenant, and 1,000 for sublieutenant; [Gálvez] to Martín Navarro, [n.p., n.d.] (AGI, PC, leg. 83). Earlier, O'Reilly had set prices at 3,000, 1,500, and 800 pesos, respectively, for the three ranks (O'Reilly to José de Gálvez, Puerto de Santa Maria, May 7, 1779, *ibid.*, leg. 2662). Not all posts were to be sold, as several were reserved for deserving officers. Vilemont's purchase is noted in a dispatch from El Pardo, March, 1781 (AGI, SD, leg. 2655). Vilemont's patents of promotion to sublieutenant are San Lorenzo, November 14, 1779, and El Pardo, February 17, 1780 (both in AGI, SD, leg. 2654). Martín Navarro reported hurricane winds as beginning at 10:30 A.M. on August 24, 1780, and lasting to 7:00 P.M. Calm then prevailed to midnight, when the winds began again and lasted until 3:00 A.M. The waters on Lake Pontchartrain rose ten feet (Martín Navarro to José de Gálvez, New Orleans, August 29, 1780, in AGI, SD, leg. 2586).

17. Bernardo de Gálvez to José de Gálvez, New Orleans, June 5, 1780, in AGI, SD, leg. 2547. On Bernardo de Gálvez favoring his father-in-law, see Arthur Preston Whitaker, ed. and trans., *Documents Relating to the Commercial Policy of Spain in the Floridas, with Incidental Reference to Louisiana* (Deland, Fla., 1931), xxviii-xxix.

within the bay itself. After a brief stay in New Orleans in the summer of 1780, Gálvez departed for Cuba to secure the necessary troops, ships, and supplies from Capt. Gen. Diego José Navarro.¹⁸

Gálvez was in Havana by August 2, 1780, and a council of war soon agreed to support him. The military expedition sailed for Pensacola on October 16 with 3,829 men and 164 officers. Two days out of Havana, an autumn hurricane scattered the fleet throughout the Gulf of Mexico, and a dejected Gálvez returned to Cuba to prepare again. As winter was ending in late February, the Louisiana governor once more sailed for Pensacola with five warships and more than twenty transports but only 1,315 men; additional troops were to come from New Orleans and Mobile. Unbeknown to Gálvez, his uncle had relieved Lt. Gen. Victorio de Navia y Osorio of command of the Army of Operations on February 21, 1781, and appointed Bernardo to head it with the rank of field marshal.¹⁹

The Gálvez fleet arrived off Santa Rosa Island, at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, on March 9, and that night the general disembarked his troops on the island. After the frigate *San Ramón* ran aground trying to enter the bay on March 11, the navy refused to try again. A week elapsed before Gálvez, who had direct command of four Louisiana vessels (the brigantine *Galveztown*, the sloop *Valenzuela*, and two armed launches), led them safely across the channel into the bay despite enemy fire from Red Cliffs. The next day, all the ships except the *San Ramón* entered the bay, sustaining only minor damage from enemy fire. Reinforcements from Mobile arrived on March 22 and from New Orleans the next day, giving Gálvez an additional 3,857 troops. Bouligny, on board the *San Francisco de Paula* and in charge of the Louisiana grenadiers, had left New Orleans shortly after February 21. A roster of Louisiana officers made at the time of their departure showed Bouligny at their head.²⁰

18. Bernardo de Gálvez to Diego José Navarro, Mobile, March 20, 1780, in AGI, PC, leg. 1232. Estimates of British strength at Pensacola vary. Albert W. Haarmann ("The Siege of Pensacola: An Order of Battle," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XLIV [1966], 193) places it at 2,000 men; Starr (*Tories*, 192) puts it at between 1,735 and 1,835 men.

19. Caughey, *Gálvez*, 192-98; Everett C. Wilkie, Jr., "New Light on Gálvez's First Attempt to Attack Pensacola," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, LXII (1983), 194-99; José de Gálvez to the intendant of Louisiana, El Pardo, February 12, 1781, in AGI, PC, leg. 603B.

20. F. de Borja Medina Rojas, *José de Ezpeleta, Gobernador de la Mobila, 1780-1781* (Seville, 1980), 676n; William S. Coker and Hazel P. Coker, *The Siege of Pensacola, 1781, in Maps, with Data on Troop Strength, Military Units, Ships, Casualties, and Related Statistics* (Pensa-

On March 23, leaving 200 men on Santa Rosa Island, the remaining Spaniards crossed the bay to the mainland, west of Pensacola. In the next six weeks, despite bad weather and repeated moves to new encampments, Gálvez inched his troops closer to the English positions, particularly the Queen's Redoubt, which was on low-lying Gage Hill overlooking Pensacola. Fort George, the main stronghold, was on lower ground and nearer the town. The Prince of Wales Redoubt was in the center and connected the flanking British posts to each other. On April 19, Spanish and French reinforcements arrived from Havana, bringing 1,600 Spanish and 725 French soldiers and 1,504 sailors. That gave Gálvez a total of 7,686 men under his command. Indian skirmishing and enemy artillery fire hampered the encroaching Spaniards, forcing them to dig trenches to protect themselves and their cannon. Bouligny served in the forward positions, which frequently came under enemy fire. His activities are known in the last phase of the campaign. Francisco de Saavedra noted in his diary for April 26:

Slightly after 3:00 P.M., five companies of grenadiers and chasseurs headed by Mr. Bouligni, captain of the [Louisiana] Fixo, went out to assist the engineers who were to lay out the trench which was to be opened that night. Soon after this operation began, they were attacked by 200 English troops and numerous Indians. [The latter] were within a woods which was on their right with the intent to cut off a company that was very advanced; our men perceived their movement, and some groups were sent with two campaign cannons that forced the Indians to retreat to the English troops, who slowly losing ground, fell back to their half-moon, which commenced a lively artillery fire. Our men, seeing their sally frustrated and that it was getting dark, retired, leaving markers where the trench should be opened.²¹

cola, 1981), 109; [Piernas] to Martín Navarro, New Orleans, February 21, 1781, in AGI, PC, leg. 83.

21. A detailed description of Pensacola's defenses is in Stanley Faye, "British and Spanish Fortifications of Pensacola, 1781-1821," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XX (1942), 277-92. Francisco de Saavedra, *Diario* (MS in the Colegio de Jesuitas, Málaga, Spain; copy of Francisco Morales Padrón's copy provided by Jack D. L. Holmes). Bernardo de Gálvez's diary (*Diario de las operaciones contra la plaza de Pensacola, 1781* [2nd ed.; Madrid, 1959], 53-55) states, in an entry for the night of April 26-27, that two attempts were made by the Spanish engineers, the first frustrated by an Indian attack and the second by the proximity of dawn and a rainstorm. Eight hundred grenadiers and chasseurs supported the engineers. Other diaries of the Pensacola siege are: "Diario de Panzacola. Diario de lo mas particular

Over the next twelve days, Boulogny, who served in the brigade of Brig. Gen. Jerónimo Girón, rotated his men from the front line to the rear about every other day to eat, rest, and get dry from the drenching rains. The front lines constituted hazardous duty because the enemy might counterattack at any time, as they did on May 4, when Boulogny was absent. The British moved out at 7 A.M. after a cannonade, striking an unprepared Spanish position from the rear. They seized four cannon and inflicted thirty-eight casualties. A determined Gálvez ordered an attack by Girón's unit of seven hundred grenadiers, including Boulogny, on May 7. But the governor postponed it, believing that the enemy had been alerted. The next morning, the usual bombardment began at dawn. About 9 A.M., a Spanish shell burst outside the open door of a powder magazine in the Queen's Redoubt, producing an explosion that destroyed the stronghold, killed seventy-six men outright, and wounded twenty-four more. The Spaniards at first did not realize what had happened but then prepared to move forward.²²

At that point, Boulogny requested Gálvez's permission to lead one of the columns seizing the redoubt. The first Spanish assault failed, but about 10 A.M. Boulogny and his grenadiers entered the burning fort with flames and exploding bombs all about them. His men threw several enemy mortars into the moat while he personally hauled down the British flag that flew over the redoubt. The Spaniards quickly set up their own artillery pieces, which poured shells on the adjoining Prince of Wales Redoubt, causing many casualties. With the Spaniards on the high ground inflicting mounting losses and with no hope of relief, General Campbell, commandant of Fort George, asked for terms of surrender. After the fighting ended, Boulogny personally presented Gálvez with the captured Union Jack.²³

ocurrido desde el día de nuestra salida del puerto de la Havana," *Archivo del General Miranda, 1750-1785*, I (Caracas, 1929), 150-79, translated by Donald E. Worcester and published as "Miranda's Diary of the Siege of Pensacola, 1781," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XXIX (1951), 163-95; and James A. Padgett, ed., "Bernardo de Gálvez's Siege of Pensacola in 1781 (as Related in Robert Farmer's Journal)," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XXVI (1943), 311-29.

22. On the British losses suffered at Queen's Redoubt, Gálvez stated (*Diario*, 65) that they numbered 105, while a British report listed 76 dead and 24 wounded, many of whom died (Starr, *Tories*, 209-10).

23. Boulogny petition to the king, New Orleans, July 24, 1784, BB, HNOC; Caughey, *Gálvez*, 209-10.

The next day, Campbell gave up all of West Florida and obtained protection for the noncombatants, the return of slaves to their owners, and the release of the prisoners of war. On May 10, the British marched out of Fort George with military honors. The fighting had produced 90 British dead, 46 wounded, and 953 prisoners, while the Spaniards lost 96 dead and 202 wounded. The victors also reaped a war bounty of nearly 200 large and small cannon, 298 barrels of gunpowder, more than 2,000 fusils, and large quantities of other military equipment. Gálvez sent the prisoners to Havana on June 1, and they departed from there for New York on June 30. Since Gálvez did not keep the bulk of the Spanish forces at Pensacola, Bouligny and the other Louisiana men soon returned to New Orleans. By midsummer, he was home from his last excursion outside the Mississippi Valley.²⁴

Bouligny's military services during the war failed to earn him promotion, gaining only entries in his service record for the Mississippi, Mobile, and Pensacola campaigns and pay as lieutenant colonel, despite his brevet rank, for Pensacola. Miró, the most recent arrival and the senior officer in the Louisiana regiment under Gálvez, fared best, as he was aide-de-camp to the governor during the war. Examples of Gálvez's generosity toward others were the rewards for the Mississippi campaign when Miró advanced to permanent lieutenant colonel, Piernas to sergeant major, and Alejandro Cousso, Francisco Xavier de Cruzat, and Carlos de Grand-Pré to brevet lieutenant colonel. Lower-ranking Louisiana regimental and militia officers, sergeants, and cadets also did well: eight advanced to captain, thirteen to lieutenant, and nineteen to sublieutenant. All of this was in addition to the promotions gained by officers in other army units. Looking back in 1794 on his wartime services, Bouligny wryly observed that he had failed to earn one promotion for three campaigns, while almost all the other officers of his rank gained an advancement for participating on a single campaign.²⁵

24. Miró to Cagigal, New Orleans, November 2, 1782, in AGI, PC, leg. 1304; Caughey, *Gálvez*, 211–12.

25. Bouligny service sheet, November 25, 1800, BB, HNOC; Royal patents to Bouligny, San Ildefonso and El Pardo, August 23, 1781, and March 11, 1782, respectively, AGI, SD, leg. 2655; Jac Nachbin, ed., "Spain's Report of the War with the British in Louisiana," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XV (1932), 479–80; Bouligny petition to the king, New Orleans, enclosed in Bouligny to the marqués de Someruelos, New Orleans, August 8, 1799, in AGI, PC, leg. 1550. Miró's promotions came quickly; his patents for permanent lieutenant colonel and colonel of the regiment are El Pardo, February 17, 1780, and February 8,

Bouligny nevertheless advanced in seniority in the Louisiana regiment because of the deaths of two men who were listed ahead of him on December 31, 1778. On June 28, 1780, Fernando de Leyba, lieutenant governor of upper Louisiana, died a month after he had successfully defended St. Louis from a British and Indian attack. Also, the demise of Alejandro Couso on May 12, 1781, made Bouligny captain of grenadiers in the 1st Battalion, an advancement in the chain of command, although he had exercised that function at both Mobile and Pensacola because of Couso's illness.²⁶

By March 1, 1782, when Esteban Miró became acting governor of Louisiana and Pedro Piernas took over as acting commandant of the Louisiana regiment, Bouligny assumed the post of acting sergeant major. He was then the third-ranking officer in the regiment. Gálvez left Louisiana in August, 1781, to continue the war against Britain. Earlier that year he was made captain general of Louisiana (which was separated from Cuba's jurisdiction) and the Floridas, including those areas still to be conquered. After a stay in Havana, he spent the last year of the war in Guarico (Cap François), Haiti, planning a joint Spanish-French invasion of Jamaica that never materialized. After a brief return to Havana at the end of the war, he departed in 1783 for Spain where in July of the next year he was appointed captain general of Cuba. This reunited Louisiana, the Floridas, and Cuba under the same man, but the two separate political jurisdictions continued. The general also received the title of conde de Gálvez from Carlos III. On his return to the Caribbean in early 1785, Gálvez learned that his father, the viceroy of Mexico for the past two years, had died. Knowing that his father was sick, Gálvez had received a promise in Spain to succeed him as viceroy, which he did in June.²⁷

1782, respectively (both in AGI, SD, leg. 2654). Bouligny's private letter to the captain general of Cuba contains his feelings on being passed over for promotion (Bouligny to Luis de Las Casas, New Orleans, January 7, 1794, in AGI, PC, leg. 1396).

26. John Francis McDermott, "The Myth of the 'Imbecile Governor': Captain Fernando de Leyba and the Defense of St. Louis in 1780," in *The Spanish in the Mississippi Valley, 1762-1804*, ed. John Francis McDermott (Urbana, Ill., 1974), 314-63. On Couso's death, see Patent to Bouligny for captain of grenadiers, Aranjuez, May 12, 1782, AGI, PC, leg. 2535, which also contains Bernardo de Gálvez's proposing Bouligny to that post and O'Reilly's approval.

27. Patent to Bouligny as sergeant major and another to Piernas to command the regiment are El Pardo, March 11, 1782, in AGI, SD, leg. 2655. Bouligny wrote to Bernardo de Gálvez on September 17, 1782, thanking him for the post of sergeant major (BB,

The permanent departure of Gálvez from Louisiana in 1781 had brought a sigh of relief from many of the colony's officers. The presence of a governor who with the help of his powerful uncle had risen with lightning speed from colonel to lieutenant general; captain general of Louisiana, the Floridas, and Cuba; and finally viceroy of Mexico left them in awe. He had soared far beyond their own modest expectations, but they realized the influential connections he possessed at court had made it possible. But more disappointing, only those closest to Gálvez—and in the Louisiana regiment chiefly Miró—benefited from participation in the war. The highest promotions went to officers from other army units. Nevertheless, a camaraderie existed among many of the leading Louisiana military and civilian officials. They often spent their evenings at Government House genially chatting over games of cards while their wives and children met at one of the homes to gossip and play. In the small New Orleans community, they all knew each other. Moreover, Bouligny, a Spaniard married to a Creole, had a foot in both social camps.²⁸

Bouligny must have enjoyed his brief tenure as acting governor in the fall of 1782. In June, the war not yet ended, Miró led reinforcements from New Orleans to Natchez to defend it against a possible attack from the loyalist band of James Colbert, who refused to honor Campbell's surrender at Pensacola of British West Florida. Colbert seized boats on the Mississippi and unsuccessfully attacked Fort Charles III at Arkansas Post. About October 3, regimental commandant Piernas journeyed upstream to relieve Miró, and Bouligny temporarily assumed command until the governor returned on October 27. Perhaps the recovery of status to a leading regimental officer helped to improve his self-image. But what Bouligny felt about his clash with Gálvez emerged when Juan Ventura Morales of the accounting office sought a reconciliation of the New Iberia expenditures of 1779.²⁹

HNOG). Duvon Clough Corbitt, "The Administrative System in the Floridas," *Tequesta*, I (1942), 43. Miró claimed to have become acting governor of Louisiana on February 26, 1782 (Miró to Juan Manuel de Cagigal, New Orleans, February 28, 1782, in AGI, PC, leg. 1304), while Martín Navarro gives the date as March 1 (Navarro to Bernardo de Gálvez, New Orleans, March 26, 1782, in AGI, PC, leg. 83).

28. The more relaxed atmosphere in Louisiana after Bernardo de Gálvez's departure can be seen in numerous documents by Louisiana officials in AGI, PC, legs. 9A, 9B.

29. Bouligny to Cagigal, New Orleans, October 4, 1782, in AGI, PC, leg. 31; Miró to Cagigal, New Orleans, November 2, 1782, *ibid.*, leg. 1304. On Colbert, see Gilbert C. Din,

Gálvez returned to New Orleans after the capture of Pensacola and on July 16 instructed Martín Navarro to audit Bouligny's accounts of New Iberia to make a final settlement. If there was any difficulty, Juan Ventura Morales had his correspondence with Bouligny to assist him. Once a settlement was reached, a certified copy was to be sent by the "via reservada" (confidential route) to the minister of the Indies, as the governor had been directed.³⁰

With these instructions Navarro initiated the auditing of accounts in 1781, but he was obliged to put them aside. Two years later, Morales resumed the task, examining the expenses made from December 23, 1778, to December 30, 1779, when Bouligny ceased his command at New Iberia. Morales meticulously compiled a list of all the discrepancies in the accounts. Confronted with Morales' unreconciled figures, Bouligny first attempted to answer the queries with the information he had available and then appealed to Gálvez in Havana on May 5, 1783, since he was still the governor of Louisiana.³¹

The lieutenant colonel found it impossible to respond in detail to all of Morales' questions because the records in his home had been destroyed in the 1780 hurricane. His memory failed him as well, since he had studiously attempted "to eradicate all the events of an affair which has caused me so much bitter unpleasantness." But Bouligny sought a decision from Gálvez, since he had served under the governor's immediate orders and believed that he could never make another judge understand the circumstances. The passage of time, the loss of documents, and poor health all combined to render the task impossible. Bouligny continued with his appeal: "With the confidence and certainty I have that you cannot fault me for lack of zeal, vigilance, and integrity, I deserve that you order an end to these accounts. I humbly ask and implore your protection and favor in order that the vestiges of a sorrow, which so

"Loyalist Resistance After Pensacola: The Case of James Colbert," in *Anglo-Spanish Confrontation on the Gulf Coast During the American Revolution*, ed. William S. Coker and Robert R. Rea (Pensacola, 1982), 158-76, and "Arkansas Post During the American Revolution," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, XL (1981), 3-30.

30. Bernardo de Gálvez to Martín Navarro, New Orleans, July 16, 1781, in AGI, PC, leg. 606; Navarro to José de Gálvez, New Orleans, July 20, 1781, in AGI, SD, leg. 2609.

31. "General Summary formed by Dn. Juan Ventura Morales," New Orleans, March 7, 1783, AGI, PC, leg. 1304; Bouligny to Bernardo de Gálvez, New Orleans, May 5, 1783, *ibid.*, leg. 1393.

ma
obl

orc
wis
Gá
exp
ligi
apf

of
Ota
178
to
Jul
cou
Jul
ma
lab
wit
of
mu

178
the
sur
to
Jos

1779
Iber

whi
Oct
exp
to c
othe

many times has brought me to the threshold of death, may be forever obliterated.³²

Gálvez replied on July 12 that the matter would end according to the order he was sending to Morales and that Bouligny must accept it; otherwise, he had to answer the queries with all the required formality. In Gálvez's exchange of letters with Morales, the governor dismissed a few expenses but stood fast on others, plus the exploration costs, which Bouligny should repay if the court—to which the lieutenant colonel should appeal—rejected the expenditure as legitimate.³³

Delays then came while Morales attended to the office of accountant of the army, which he temporarily filled after the death of Bernardo Otero, and while Bouligny was in Natchez from June, 1785, to March, 1786. Gálvez too had been busy with other matters, particularly his trip to Spain and his brief sojourn as captain general of Cuba. It was only on July 11, 1785, in Mexico City that he again reviewed the New Iberia accounts and asked Louisiana officials for a resolution. In response, on July 12, 1786, Navarro reminded Bouligny to provide the missing information to put to rest the final accounting. The lieutenant colonel then labored on his figures until October 8, 1786, when he presented Navarro with a receipt from Juan Tala for 181 reales, statements of how other sums of money had been spent, a list of the goods lost in the 1779 spring floods, munitions consumed, and other explanations.³⁴

After Navarro received Bouligny's statements and following Gálvez's 1783 recommendation that an appeal should be made to Spain, he sent them to the minister of the Indies. At that time, the Louisiana Treasury, literally bankrupt because of the lack of funds, was also attempting to end aid to the Canary Islander settlements. On February 27, 1787, José de Gálvez judged that Bouligny had to pay the New Iberia explo-

32. Bouligny to Bernardo de Gálvez, New Orleans, May 5, 1783, *ibid.*, leg. 1393.

33. Bernardo de Gálvez to Bouligny, Havana, July 12, 1783, *ibid.* As early as July 30, 1779, Bernardo de Gálvez had informed Bouligny that the exploration expenses at New Iberia were not a part of the settlement costs (BN, DL).

34. [Martín Navarro] to Bouligny, New Orleans, July 12, 1786, in AGI, PC, leg. 603A, which has Bernardo de Gálvez's letter of July 11, 1785; Bouligny to Navarro, New Orleans, October 8, 1786, *ibid.* On October 8, 1786, Morales replied to Navarro about New Iberia expense accounts the latter had sent him that Gálvez had left unfinished; Morales offered to close the accounts if Navarro gave him 193 reales (*ibid.*, leg. 606). However, there were other expenses.

ration costs of 364 pesos. The minister's decision made it patent, as had been clear for several years, that Bouligny had lost his protector at court. By the summer of 1787, he seems to have paid the sum. That act brought an end to his New Iberia experience and his affair with Bernardo de Gálvez. Although Bouligny lived for more than twenty years after he left New Iberia, there is no evidence that he visited it again. The settlement struggled on for many years, first under Forstall and later under Jean Baptiste Darby, before its existence was assured. Despite its problems, perhaps Bouligny had the satisfaction of knowing that New Iberia was a far more successful settlement than Galveztown, whose site on the Amite River the governor had personally selected.³⁵

Bouligny's contact with Gálvez was limited after Gálvez left Louisiana. In the fall of 1785, after Gálvez had become the viceroy of New Spain, he surrendered the post of Louisiana governor and head of the Louisiana regiment to Miró and Piernas, respectively. Although he retained the captaincy general of Louisiana and the Floridas, which seemed to have become his personal property, as the departing governor, Gálvez furnished the Louisiana officials who had served under him recommendations for their services. Bouligny was in Natchez when they arrived, and Miró, who had become a close friend, wrote a personal note alerting him that Gálvez's recommendation for Bouligny was not as favorable as those for the other officers. Attempting to console him, Miró urged Bouligny not to become melancholy and said that they would have a good chat when he returned to New Orleans. Gálvez's note to Bouligny read: "*Amigo*, Bouligni: The King having deigned to confer on you the post of Lieutenant Colonel of your Regiment due to the promotion to its command of Pedro Piernas, I direct to the Governor of that Plaza (New Orleans) Esteban Miró the corresponding despatch on this grace, which I much celebrate. I congratulate you [and] as I am desirous of repeating it, . . . I will always gladly contribute whenever I have an opportunity." Gálvez added in a postscript his compliments to the ladies (Marie Louise and Mme Vilemont) and "a thousand kisses to Josefina."³⁶

35. Navarro to the marqués de Sonora (José de Gálvez), New Orleans, October 31, 1786, in BN, DL; Navarro's letterbook (in AGI, PC, leg. 633) contains a copy of the royal order of February 27, 1787, stating that Bouligny had to pay 2,912 reales. The exploration expenses are in "Account of the expenses caused by the three voyages made by Juan Bautista Grevemberg . . .," (BN, DL).

36. [Miró] to Bouligny, [New Orleans, 1785], in AGI, PC, leg. 117B; Corbitt, "Administrative System," 43; Bernardo de Gálvez to Bouligny, Mexico City, October 24, 1785, in

Thus in this seemingly disarming way that showed the Gálvez charm, Bouliny received what was probably his last direct communication from the former governor. As Gálvez rose in rank and position, his affair with Bouliny diminished in significance. Nevertheless, despite his profession of friendship, Gálvez did nothing to help Bouliny's career. He gained the post of regimental lieutenant colonel because of seniority, not because of the viceroy's benevolence.

A year and a half after Bouliny received the recommendation, almost at the same time that the final conclusion of the New Iberia accounts was made in Spain, news arrived in New Orleans of the demise of Bernardo de Gálvez on November 30, 1786, in Mexico City. While Bouliny had struggled in Louisiana to overcome the damage inflicted on his reputation, Gálvez's meteoric career played itself out, ten years after its phenomenal rise had begun. His death, however, brought no consolation. The harm to Bouliny had been done. Although the memory of his experience as lieutenant governor under Gálvez haunted him for years, Bouliny strove in the 1780s to vindicate his honor and to serve to the best of his ability. In doing so, he soon found himself at the center of another important event in the history of Spanish Louisiana.³⁷

KCTU. Some time in 1785, Marie Louise Bouliny wrote a letter of congratulations to Bernardo de Gálvez on his appointment as viceroy; he in turn sent her a thank-you note (Gálvez to Madame d'Auberville Bouliny, [Mexico City], September 25, 1785, in BB, HNO). Possibly her husband did not feel like congratulating Gálvez.

37. On Bouliny's bitterness, see his letter to Las Casas, New Orleans, January 7, 1794, in AGI, PC, leg. 1394.

New Orleans - French Quarter: Louisiana Supreme Court Building - E...

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/wallyg/2483245112/>



Home The Tour Sign Up Explore

You aren't signed in Sign In Help

Search

New Orleans - French Quarter: Louisiana Supreme Court Building - Edward Douglas White statue



This statue of Edward Douglas White in front of the Louisiana State Supreme Court Building, referred to by locals as "Big Green Ed", was erected by the State of Louisiana in 1926. It was re-erected by Lawyers of Louisiana in 1961.

Edward Douglass White, Jr. (November 3, 1845 – May 19, 1921), was a United States senator (1891-1894), associate justice of the United States Supreme Court (1894-1910) and the ninth Chief Justice of the United States (1910-1921). He ruled in many landmark cases including *Plessy v. Ferguson*, wrote the decision upholding the constitutionality of the Adamson Act, and formulated the Rule of Reason.

The Louisiana Supreme Court Building, of Beaux Arts-style and originally called the "New Courthouse Building" was originally built from 1908-1910. Its purpose was to "clear slums" while replacing the *Cabildo* and *Presbytère* as the seat of local justice. For fifty years the Louisiana Supreme Court and a spate of lower courts and offices drew swarms of glad-handed politicians, judges and lawyers, plaintiffs and defendants, juries and commissioners, clerks and secretaries, librarians, and even an occasional historian through its sculpted hallways. But in 1958 the Supreme Court departed for newer quarters and others soon followed. The Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Museum moved in, but when they left, the building closed and was allowed to decay. After an extensive renovation in 2004, the Louisiana Supreme Court moved back into the courthouse, and were joined by Court of Appeal-Fourth Circuit, the State Judicial Administrator's Office, the Law Library of Louisiana, an Attorney General's Office and, in time, a legal museum.

Vieux Carré Historic District National Register #66000377 (1966)

Uploaded on May 11, 2008
by wallyg

wallyg's photostream



19,168
uploads

This photo also belongs to:

New Orleans: Upper French Quarter (Set)



251
items

Part of: New Orleans

New Orleans (Pool)

Louisiana (Pool)

New Orleans Photos (Pool)

The Spirit of New Orleans (Pool)

New Orleans Photography (Pool)

Statues of Louisiana (Pool)

Anything Louisiana (Pool)

French Quarter (New Orleans) (Pool)

Tags

Louisiana Supreme Court
Edward Douglas White
Edward Douglass White
statue
sculpture
supreme court
beaux arts
courthouse
New Orleans
Louisiana
Orleans Parish
NOLA
Orleans County
Vieux Carré
Vieux Carre
French Quarter
Vieux Carre Historic District

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA - Prieur - Family Hist...

http://boards.ancestry.myfamily.com/surnames.prieur/55.5.11/mb.as

myfamily.com

Trees collected by myfamily.com

return to myfamily.com trees Help

Username

Password

Sign In

Subscribe

Help

Forgot Username/Password

Message Boards

You are here: [Message Boards](#) > [Surnames](#) > [Prieur](#) > [Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA](#)

Names or Keywords

Search

Advanced Search

☒ All Boards

☐ Prieur - Family History & Genealogy Message Board

PAGE TOOLS

[Board Information](#)

[Begin New Thread](#)

[Next Thread >>](#)

Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA

Replies: 7

Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA

Donald Prieur [\(View posts\)](#)
Classification: Query
Surnames: Prieur

Posted: 22 Jul 2004 2:09PM

Hi. I'm a little late in replying to this post, but, I'll throw my 2 cents in anyway. The reason you're having trouble finding this town is because your spelling is a little off. The town you're looking for is Agen in the county Guyenne. It sits on the Garonne river and is roughly mid-point between Toulouse and Bordeaux. This is the area where the 100 years war started. Tons of info on the net about this area. As for signs of the Prieur name, I've attached a pic of one I saw in France, last fall, just for fun. Enjoy and good luck.

Attachments:



[Reply](#) [Report Abuse](#) [Print](#)

[Change to Flat View](#)

Subject	Author	Date Posted
Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA	Eliska	22 Jul 1999 3:45AM
Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA	Katheleen Gross	7 Jan 2000 12:07PM
Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA	T.J. Prieur	29 Feb 2000 7:56AM
Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA	prieur	11 Mar 2000 5:48AM
Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA	Donald Prieur	22 Jul 2004 2:09PM
Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA	ronaldprieur1	22 Mar 2010 4:51PM
Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA	@j.a.riffel@...	21 Aug 2005 1:58PM
Re: Prieur family from France>New Orleans, LA	avivapremo	19 Jun 2008 7:37PM

[Change to Flat View](#)

Find a Board

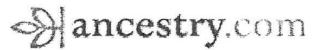
Go

[Request New Board](#) | [Community Guidelines](#) | [Board Help](#) | [Board FAQ](#) | [Send Feedback](#)

Copyright © 2000-2010 Ancestry.com

?
Guyenne
had Bordeaux
as capital
such an
origin would
tie in
nicely with
Mercier, Benahin
Levy etc
Bart info
we have is
Prospero was Parisian merchant
1341?

Upgrade



Louisiana Census, 1791-1890

Name:	Don Prospero Prieur, father of
State:	LA
County:	Orleans Parish
Township:	New Orleans
Year:	1791
Page:	NPN
Database:	LA Early Census

Source Information:
Jackson, Ron V., Accelerated Indexing Systems, comp.. Louisiana Census, 1791-1890 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999.
Original data: Compiled and digitized by Mr. Jackson and AIS from microfilmed schedules of the U.S. Federal Decennial Census, territorial/state censuses, and/or census substitutes.

Description:
This database contains indexes to the Louisiana (U.S.A.) portions of the 1810-1870 U.S. Federal Censuses as well as indexes to the 1791 Census of New Orleans, 1840 Pensioners Lists, 1850 Slave Schedules, 1850-1860 Sugar Census, 1890 Veterans Schedules, and other early censuses. Information contained in these indexes can include name, state, county, township, year of record, and name of record set. [Learn more...](#)

Palmyra
Isabella
Prieur, ancestress
of
Whites

Emile
Prieur
+
ancestress of
Susan Snowden Tête
née Lake

Important in
Point 799 Dr Prospero
about 1799 Prieur James
white men would be Spanish (Indians)
respect of
Spanish crown

JSTOR: Jewish Social Studies, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Apr., 1956), pp. 118-124



This is the first page of the item you requested.

[+ Show full citation](#)

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM BORDEAUX DURING THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES

By ZOSA SZAJKOWSKI

THE PORT of Bordeaux was a great commercial center of international importance and its various archives house many documents important for the history of foreign countries. A large Jewish community lived in Bordeaux, counting over 1,500 persons in the middle of the 18th century.¹ Many of them maintained contacts with foreign lands and in consequence were more apt to emigrate in times of stress. Registries of requests for passports and lists of arrivals and departures of passengers from the port of Bordeaux in the years 1713-1830 present a fairly complete record of Jewish emigrants.² Further research should reveal similar material for earlier years.³ During the Stamp riots of 1675 in protest against *papier timbré*, many foreigners and *portugais*, as the Jews were called, fled from Bordeaux.⁴ The names of Jews in the registries of emigrants are typically Jewish. In most cases, remarks or notations were also added identifying their origin (*Juif*, *Juif de nation*, or *portugais de nation*, i. e., Jew). Not all Jewish emigrants hailed from Bordeaux. Many were foreigners for whom Bordeaux was only a port of transit and a great number of them came from Saint-Esprit-lès-Bayonne or from other smaller Jewish communities in Southwestern France.

It is worth noting that a Jewish interpreter was attached to the Admiralty of the province of Guienne, of which Bordeaux was the capital. For many years during the 18th century, this position was held by Louis Lopes de Pas. Passports for Jewish emigrants were almost always delivered through him. Only in rare cases did Jews obtain passports through a Gentile interpreter. Thus, for example, on February 16, 1734, the English Jew Isaac Gabaylitob

¹ According to various sources there were about 500 Jews in Bordeaux in the 1720's. There were 408 families (1,778 persons) in 1753. Other sources give their number in 1762 as 1,557. Malvezin, Th., *Histoire des Juifs à Bordeaux* (Bordeaux 1875), p. 286; Nicolai, A., *La Population de Bordeaux au XVIII^e siècle 1700-1800* (Paris-Bordeaux 1909), pp. 179-80. In 1806, the Jewish community of Bordeaux numbered 2,131 persons of whom 1651 were Sephardim, 144 were of Avignon origin and 336 were Ashkenazim.

In the notes the French citations follow the original spelling.

² Departmental Archives of Gironde [= AdG] Series 6B45-60 (1713-1733); Series L767-1781, 1246, 1956 (1792-1800); Series M1701-1733 (1800-1830). Some registries are not complete and others for some years are missing.

³ Following are a few examples: On Feb. 21, 1687, "Pierre Porere, portugais," i. e., a Jew, 18 years old, left Bordeaux for America. On Oct. 25, 1689, "François Pymenter, portugais," 34 years old, left for the "iles," i. e., French colonies. AdG, Amiraute de Guienne, 6B72, fol. 61; 6B73, fol. 275.

⁴ City Archives of Bordeaux [= AmB], BB, registre de la Jurade, fol. 42 and 45 (Dec. 21 and 30, 1675).

THE EARLY JEWS OF NEW ORLEANS

Orleans by 1814, when he purchased a slave. Isaac's wife, Martha Cline, was probably a Methodist. In 1817 he was managing a "house of entertainment" in the Baton Rouge Hotel, but he spent most of his life in New Orleans, where he later conducted a clothing store. His only daughter, Rosina, probably named for Alexander's wife, died two years after her marriage in 1839 to Nathaniel Jewett Merrill.⁹⁴

The third brother, Asser or Asher, arrived in New Orleans about 1819. He and Isaac probably were in the clothing business together, although each had other separate commercial interests. Asher named one of his sons Alexander in honor of his brother; Alexander did not return the compliment, but did name one of his sons for Isaac. Asher was the first of the brothers to die. Alexander signed the death certificate on March 5, 1839, and reported that Asher was sixty years old, while he himself was sixty-three. Asher's estate was valued at \$11,674, and included three slaves worth \$900. Asher's wife was Johanna Marie Debott, a native of Rotterdam; she was single, twenty-six, when she arrived on the brig *Planter* from Amsterdam, on January 1, 1820. Perhaps they had already been engaged in Holland, and he came ahead to establish himself before sending for her.⁹⁵

Several of Alexander's eight children occupied significant places in the life of New Orleans. One, Alfred, became a prominent attorney. John B. Cotton, a well-known judge in the middle years of the nineteenth century, first married Alexander's daughter Sophia, and after her death, her sister Rosina, the widow of Nathan Haber. Elleonora was married to Simon Newburger, a successful merchant.⁹⁶

10. BENJAMIN LEVY⁹⁷

An advertisement in the *Louisiana Gazette* of April 8, 1811, marked the beginning of the career of a pioneer New Orleans stationer, bookseller, bookbinder, printer and publisher:

"The subscriber having opened a Book and Stationery store in Chartres street opposite Mrs. Fourage's boarding house begs

→ Ancestors of my wife Susan
whose Yankee father
erroneously said she was of EDW
JEWISH SETTLERS FROM 1803 TO 1815 descent

leave to inform the public that he will always have on hand a large and general assortment of Stationery of every description, together with an extensive assortment of Law and Miscellaneous books, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms; he will also keep Blank Books of every description or can rule and bind to any pattern with Spring Backs, Russian Bands or plain on the shortest notice. From his knowledge of the business in general and the unremitting attention he intends bestowing thereto, he hopes to meet with a share of their patronage.

B. LEVY"

Born in New York City in 1786, Levy had gained experience as a bookbinder by the time he was twenty-two; two years later he became the partner of James Olmstead in a New York stationery store. He was a third-generation American, named for his grandfather who had emigrated from London to Newport, Rhode Island. Benjamin's father, Simeon (1748-1825), left that famed Jewish community, where Judah Touro's father officiated as *hazan*, and moved to New York City, where he became the teacher of Hebrew, English, arithmetic, and other subjects in the school of Shearith Israel Congregation; David Seixas and Jacob Hart were no doubt among his many pupils.⁹⁸

It was probably his family's penurious circumstances which sent young Benjamin on the venturesome voyage to New Orleans, so far from home. There were five or six other children, and the father earned little from school-teaching, and had failed in business when he tried that. But the education which he had received from his father, and the bookish atmosphere which he absorbed in their home, marked him for life as one who would always be involved with books. Benjamin's departure from home did not signify a break with his family. He visited them several times before and after his father's death; he later brought his sister Mary to live with him in New Orleans; and he remained in contact with his sisters Hannah and Julia, mentioning all three in his will as his "Dear Sisters."⁹⁹

In 1817 Benjamin married Emilie Prieur, daughter of Prosper Prieur and Marie Jeanne Casenauve. His bride, who had been born on November 2, 1799, was thus almost nineteen when she gave birth to their first child, Alexander, on September 7, 1818. Alexander was baptized in July, 1819, by Père Antoine, who

This meant many things: these few pioneering Jews could only find companionship and friendship among their non-Jewish neighbors; no synagogue drew them to religious worship, even on the Holy Days—the first New Orleans congregation was not organized until 1827;⁹ neither Jewish religious bonds of other than a personal character, nor Jewish social relationships on a broad scale, were present to restrain men like Benjamin Levy from being absorbed into the non-Jewish environment. Either a man remained a bachelor all his life, like Judah Touro, or found his happiness in marriage out of the faith. Many of the early New Orleans Jews were in this manner lost to the Jewish community which in a comparatively brief time became the largest in the ante-Bellum South. Judah P. Benjamin, Edward Gottschalk (father of the pianist-composer Louis Moreau Gottschalk), and Joachim Kohn, a prosperous banker and real-estate entrepreneur, are examples of a host of Jews who arrived even later than Benjamin Levy and moved out of the Jewish community through intermarriage upward into the prestige-conscious French community.¹⁰

In 1817 Benjamin Levy married Emilie Prieur, daughter of Prospero and Felicité Chasnause Prieur, members of an old and apparently well-known French Louisiana family.¹¹ His bride, who had been born on 2 Nov. 1799, was thus almost nineteen when she gave birth to their first child, Alexander, on 7 Sept. 1818.¹² Alexander was baptized as Alexandro in July 1819, by Father Antonio de Sedella, the legendary

⁹ *The Constitution and By-Laws of the Israelite Congregation, of Shanarai-Chasset, (Gates of Mercy,) of the City of New-Orleans, State of Louisiana. Founded February 2d, A.M. 5588 By Jacob S. Solis, of the State of New York, December 20th, 1827.* (New Orleans, 1848); *New Orleans Argus*, 10 Apr. 1828. Heller, *op. cit.*, p. 2, refers to a report of an earlier, unsuccessful effort to form a congregation in 1824.

¹⁰ Robert Douthat Meade, *Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Statesman*, New York, 1943, pp. 13-14; Vernon Loggins, *Where the Word Ends: The Life of Louis Moreau Gottschalk*, Baton Rouge, 1958, pp. 6-7; for Joachim Kohn's marriage to Marie Thalie Martin, *Louisiana Advertiser*, 26 June 1844; for reference to buildings erected by Kohn, see Stanley J. Stein, *Old New Orleans*, New Orleans, 1939, p. 84.

¹¹ The marriage is recorded neither in the New Orleans newspapers, nor in the Archives of the Catholic Archdiocese. It is, however, dated in 1817, without month or day, in the *Benjamin Levy Papers* of 1817-18 together with the information that Emilie brought with her a dowry of 10,000 francs. The *Benjamin Levy Papers* (see *BBF*) are in the National Archives and Records Administration and such cases were tried in Federal Court. The *Benjamin Levy Papers* have been transferred, some are not even dated.

¹² The baptism of Alexander in July 1819, by Father Antonio de Sedella, the legendary

Père Antoine of romantic old New Orleans. One year later the same priest baptized their second child, Isabel Mathilda, who was born on 2 Apr. 1820.¹³ Although his children were reared as Roman Catholics¹⁴ there is no evidence that Benjamin himself adopted that faith.¹⁵ Indeed it would appear that his daughter Isabel brought her children up as Protestants. Benjamin Levy took no role in Jewish life, however; his name is not listed even among the "names of the Israelite Donors, who are not Members of the Congregation," in the list of New Orleans Jews who contributed to the 1827 congregation's foundation;¹⁶ he is not recorded anywhere as a supporter of the Jewish philanthropies of New Orleans; he seems not even to have been interested in selling books of a Judaic character.¹⁷

To return to Levy's professional career, he was not, of course, the

¹³ Extracts from the Baptismal Records of St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, *Baptismal Book 9*, Page 80, Act 411, and Page 132, Act 708.

¹⁴ Isabel was married to Albert Childe Ainsworth on 21 May 1840, by the Rev. Abbé Moni, Père Antoine's successor (*New Orleans Commercial Bulletin*, 22 May 1840). This marriage caused international comment. Dr. M. Wiener, writing in the *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums*, Berlin, VI (1842), 294, of his trip to the United States, said: "During my stay in New Orleans I witnessed an example of tolerance on the part of the Catholic clergy which would appear incredible to any European. The daughter of the Jewish bookdealer Benjamin Levy in that city married an attorney of the Protestant faith. After the bridal couple had been married in the City Hall in a civil wedding, the husband and wife—oddly enough—went to the Catholic church, to have their marriage consecrated there by a Catholic priest! Think of it! a Jewish bride, a Protestant bridegroom, and a Catholic priest administering the sacrament of marriage to them!" The children of this marriage were Aline Mary (probably born in 1843) who married Frederick J. Jordy (1831-1900), Annie Elizabeth (1845-60), and Martin Luther (born in 1847). Aline, who was still living in 1900 at the time of her husband's death, had no children. Martin married Amelia Marguerite Rhodes and had three children before his death on 16 Oct. 1876: Anna Corinne, Alice Louise, and Harry Martin Ainsworth. It has not been possible to trace the Ainsworth-Levy line any farther than this. Details of these family matters are derived from *Commercial Bulletin*, 6 May 1851; *Daily Delta*, 23 July 1852; *Daily Crescent*, 16 Aug. 1860; *Daily Picayune*, 14 Oct. 1876; *Daily Picayune*, 28 Mar. 1900; cemetery card entries at the Louisiana Historical Society; and succession entries in the New Orleans Civil Courts.

¹⁵ Levy himself was buried in the Girod Street Cemetery, a non-Catholic, non-sectarian cemetery. A practicing Jew would have preferred burial in a Jewish cemetery.

¹⁶ *Constitution and By-Laws, op. cit.*, p. 16. Indeed the fact that the founders chose to designate another printer, F. Delaup, as "Printer of the Congregation" on the title-page, although Delaup was not a Jew, might indicate their reaction to Benjamin Levy's assimilation and indifference.

¹⁷ Although Levy kept a good stock of Catholic prayer books, Missals, and other religious books, the only volume of Jewish interest which he advertised was a Hebrew grammar, and that one was written by an apostate Jew!

my wife's descent
from Day Perpero Prieur



Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Dictionary P - Louisiana Historical Association

<http://www.lahistory.org/site33.php>

PRIEUR, Denis, soldier, merchant, politician, mayor of New Orleans. Born in Saint-Domingue, 1791; son of Prosper Magloire Prieur, a prominent Parisian merchant who settled in the West Indies in the 1780s, and Marie-Jeanne Félicité Casenauve. Fled with parents to Louisiana following the uprisings in Saint-Domingue (1790s). Enlisted in local militia, serving with distinction at the Battle of New Orleans. At war's end joined father in business, but following Prosper's death (1820) turned to politics. Served as collector of customs before entering race for mayor of New Orleans, 1828. Won handily, due in part to his association with Andrew Jackson (q.v.) whose popularity was sweeping the country. Helped found the Democratic party in Louisiana, 1828; hosted President Jackson's triumphant return to New Orleans. Elected mayor 1832, 1834, 1836. Sought governorship of Louisiana, but defeated due to anti-New Orleans sentiment in other areas of the state and to an unfortunate duel in which he mortally wounded U. S. Senator George Waggaman (q.v.). After defeat, Prieur retired from active politics. Died, November 9, 1857. J.H. Sources: New Orleans Public Library (Municipal Archives Section, Mayors' Papers); Louisiana Historical Quarterly, various issues; Bertram Wallace Korn, *The Early Jews of Louisiana* (1969).

Note
Denis Prieur's
father was
in New Orleans
in 1790

My wife's mother was a daughter of Anna
Corinne Ainsworth, Mary McBehee Snowden.
Susan had an aunt, the sister of
her mother, named Margaret.
Aunt Margaret knew or may have
known your ancestor George W White.
There is somewhere or a cryptic note
referring to a GWW. My hypothesis, which
my wife disavows, is that GWW
may have said he was of EDW ancestry
and Aunt Margaret mistook the
reference

Google books

prosper prieur daughter new orleans

Search Books

Advanced Book Search

[My library](#) | [Sign in](#)

Biennial report By Louisiana State Museum



0 Reviews
[Write review](#)
[About this book](#)

prosper prieur daughter new

Go

[Add to My Library](#) ▼

Get this book

[AbeBooks](#)

[Alibris](#)

[Amazon](#)

[Google Product Search](#)

[Find in a library](#)

[All sellers »](#)

Related books



[All related books »](#)

[Contents](#)

29

[Plain text](#)

[Clip](#)

[Link](#)

[Feedback](#)

[Download](#)

Result 1 of 1 in this book for **prosper prieur daughter new orleans**

[Clear search](#) ☐

*Portrait
of Denis Prieur
donated to
LSM*

*Prieur
Maison Rouge
of Louis Bouligny
1797
August
Maison Rouge
was a
Rouge*

General of Louisiana.

The Baron is buying up land not in the limits of the "grant", including a parcel from Don Juan Filhiol with ten arpents on the river at the point of and continuing along the southern bank of Bayou Siard that will be called Point Plantation.

Here he builds his plantation and large warehouses. He will conduct extensive mercantile business (see De Lisle-Serpi in N.O.) and Indian trade under an exclusive concession given to him by Casa Calvo in 1801.

1798

Maison Rouge finally arrives in Ouachita and settles on a small parcel of land called Prairie Ronde about four miles below the entrance to Bayou Barthelemy.

He brought with him clock makers, jewelers and other gentlemen. The rough people of the country were not to his liking. Also in this new group of settlers: , Sieur de Breville, Lt. of the same, merchants: Buchours, Badins, Poiret, Prieur, Coupelly. Zadoc Harmon, free

*Monroe
Ouachita area
jurisdiction
Sindon Prospero
Prieur*

James White (politician)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

James White (June 16, 1749 – October, 1809) was an American physician, lawyer, and politician. He was an early settler at Nashville, Tennessee and in Louisiana. He was a delegate for North Carolina in the Continental Congress and a non-voting member of the U.S. House for the Southwest Territory.

White was born into a prosperous mercantile family in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His early education was at the College of St. Omer, a Jesuit school in modern-day France (then part of the Spanish Netherlands). When he returned he entered the University of Pennsylvania and studied medicine and law. After graduating he moved to North Carolina.

In 1785 he was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives. In 1786, North Carolina sent him as a delegate to the Continental Congress where he served there until 1788. Late in 1786, the Congress named him superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern department. After that he was frequently absent from Congress, travelling the Carolina and Georgia frontier negotiating with the Indian tribes. After his congressional service he moved to the frontier, buying land and settling in what would become Nashville, Tennessee.

When the Southwest Territory's territorial legislature was formed in 1794, White was selected as its delegate to the United States House of Representatives, serving from 1794 to 1796. After Tennessee gained statehood in 1796, he returned home to Davidson County.

James White was a brilliant man, fluent in French and Spanish, but he had a tendency to become involved in complicated plots. In the 1780s he had become involved with John Sevier's plan to place the State of Franklin under Spanish rule. He used his position and travels as Indian superintendent to serve as agent conducting negotiations between Sevier and the governor of Spanish Louisiana. In the 1790s he gotten involved with William Blount's plan to work with the Indians and Britain in staging an invasion of Spanish Florida. As his role in these schemes became known, he moved to the Spanish territory of New Orleans in 1799, settling in what would later become St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.

While his earlier actions caused problems in Tennessee, they weren't generally known at a national level. So when the United States area reached him again President Jefferson named him as a Territorial Judge in 1804, first for the District of Louisiana and then for the Territory of Orleans. His family prospered in Louisiana. His son (Edward Douglass White Sr.) would become Governor of Louisiana, and his grandson Edward Douglass White would serve as Chief Justice of the United States.

James White died at home in 1809 in St. James Parish, Louisiana.

External links

James White (politician)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

James White (June 16, 1749 – October, 1809) was an American physician, lawyer, and politician. He was an early settler at Nashville, Tennessee and in Louisiana. He was a delegate for North Carolina in the Continental Congress and a non-voting member of the U.S. House for the Southwest Territory.

White was born into a prosperous mercantile family in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His early education was at the College of St. Omer, a Jesuit school in modern-day France (then part of the Spanish Netherlands). When he returned he entered the University of Pennsylvania and studied medicine and law. After graduating he moved to North Carolina.

In 1785 he was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives. In 1786, North Carolina sent him as a delegate to the Continental Congress where he served there until 1788. Late in 1786, the Congress named him superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern department. After that he was frequently absent from Congress, travelling the Carolina and Georgia frontier negotiating with the Indian tribes. After his congressional service he moved to the frontier, buying land and settling in what would become Nashville, Tennessee.

When the Southwest Territory's territorial legislature was formed in 1794, White was selected as its delegate to the United States House of Representatives, serving from 1794 to 1796. After Tennessee gained statehood in 1796, he returned home to Davidson County.

James White was a brilliant man, fluent in French and Spanish, but he had a tendency to become involved in complicated plots. In the 1780s he had become involved with John Sevier's plan to place the State of Franklin under Spanish rule. He used his position and travels as Indian superintendent to serve as agent conducting negotiations between Sevier and the governor of Spanish Louisiana. In the 1790s he gotten involved with William Blount's plan to work with the Indians and Britain in staging an invasion of Spanish Florida. As his role in these schemes became known, he moved to the Spanish territory of New Orleans in 1799, settling in what would later become St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.

While his earlier actions caused problems in Tennessee, they weren't generally known at a national level. So when the United States area reached him again President Jefferson named him as a Territorial Judge in 1804, first for the District of Louisiana and then for the Territory of Orleans. His family prospered in Louisiana. His son (Edward Douglass White Sr.) would become Governor of Louisiana, and his grandson Edward Douglass White would serve as Chief Justice of the United States.

James White died at home in 1809 in St. James Parish, Louisiana.

External links

- James White (politician) (<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=W000377>) at the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*
- Find a Grave, James White memorial. (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=21208205>)

**Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family**

(politician) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_White_\(politician\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_White_(politician))

Preceded by None, first in line	Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from Territory South of the River Ohio September 3, 1794 – June 1, 1796	Succeeded by Andrew Jackson, member from Tennessee
---	---	--

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_White_(politician)"

Categories: 1749 births | 1809 deaths | Members of the North Carolina House of Representatives |
Continental Congressmen from North Carolina | Delegates to the United States House of Representatives
from Territory South of the River Ohio

- This page was last modified on 28 April 2010 at 21:11.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of Use for details.
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.
- Privacy policy
- About Wikipedia
- Disclaimers

Davidson County, North Carolina

James White

1749 - 1809

WHITE, James, (father of Edward Douglass White [1795-1847] and grandfather of Edward Douglass White [1845-1921]), a Delegate from North Carolina and from the Territory South of the River Ohio (now the State of Tennessee); born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1749; attended a Jesuit College in St. Omer, France; returned to the United States and studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; also studied law; moved to North Carolina and settled in Davidson County; member of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1785; Member of the Continental Congress from North Carolina 1786-1788; superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district in 1786; after the creation of the Territory South of the River Ohio (later the State of Tennessee) in 1790, served in the house of representatives of the first Territorial legislature from Davidson County in 1794; elected as a Delegate to the Third and Fourth Congresses from the Territory South of the River Ohio and served from September 3, 1794, to June 1, 1796, when the Territory was admitted into the Union as the State of Tennessee; moved to Louisiana in 1799; appointed judge of Attakapas district in 1804 and later of St. Martin Parish; died in Attakapas, La., in October 1809.
(Source: Biographical Directory of the United States 1774-present.)

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

OF JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

MILITARY

The following was sent by: Betty Rodgers, Records Manager of the
Jackson County Archives in Pascagoula MS

"I have a page that I will send you that appeared in some of my early
Spanish/Miss. area research, and I am told that those who served with
Galvez in the defense of the Pascagoula River, are eligible for SAR
papers! Good luck, Betty."

09 Sept. 1805

List of all those that were in the combat of the 4th. Pascagoula, AGI,
PC 142-A (I don't know what this means).

Captain of the Louisiana Infantry Regiment Don Francisco Bellestre

Corporal of thesmae regiment JOSE DOMINGUEZ.

Captain of Militia Don JUAN BAUTISTA NICOLETE.

Lieutenant of Militia Don CARLOS LACHAPELES. (CHARLES LACHAPPEL)

The Sindic Don

SANTIAGO WHITE. (JAMES WHITE)

JORGE SERAGUI.

PEDRO BUFELE (PETER BUFFETT).

BOURGUILLON.

JUAN BAUTISTA ELY.

JOSE DULORAN.

JISE ROSE.

JIME WER (JAMES WARE). Irishman

LUIS NICOLETE.

← Imperial Roman title used in
Spanish Empire under laws going
back to the Habsburgs
From 1711 & 1712 -- with justice

From Revolutionary War Pension Applications, File S7816 for JAMES WARE,
NC SC.

Page 1.

Jany 13, 34 see let to agent at Natchez.

Letter to Pens agt ofc of Comptroller 24 April 1838.

To Penison Agt 7 May 1838

Letter to Auditor 5 Nov 1838

Paid at the Treasury under the Act of the 6th April 1838 from 4 March
1838. Agt notified 10 Nov 1838

Jany 26, 1833

Certificate made payable at Mobile at the request of Hon Ed D White
and new certificate issued and entered upon the Alabama Roll Book D, Vol
10, P 207.

← owner of
land, but not
yet Governor

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Records of Jackson County Mississippi

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jecain/ware080.htm>

Search billions of records on Ancestry.com

First Name

Last Name

Search

DOC#: 080 ST: MS CNTY: JACK, PG: 1 of 1
EVENT: Cemet, Census, Court, Geneal, IGI, Land, Marriage, Milit, Probate, Will
SOURCE1: The Compiled Records of JACKSON County Mississippi
SOURCE2: Multiple sources.
AUTHOR:
PUB:
NOTES: Collected by: John E. Cain DATE:
LOCATION: 1211 Maritime Ln; Wylie, TX 75098 CAT#:

The data in this document is a compilation of various records that have been collected concerning this county. It is by no means complete. The format of this document is as follows:

CEMETERIES -
CENSUS - US, State, Territorial, Tax lists, slave,
GENEALOGIES -
IGI - Data from the LDS IGI files.
IMMIGRANTS - passports, etc
LAND - Claims, Grants, Patents, Lotteries, Deeds, etc.
MARRIAGES - From county records, genealogies, IGI, etc.
MILITARY - Rosters, Records, Pension, DAR, etc.
PROBATE - Wills, Minutes, Guardian, Inventory and Accounts, etc.
MISCELLANEOUS - Bible Records, Newspapers, Church, County History, Historical Accounts.

Data in Brackets indicates source, ex: [LDS #0158333]

SPECIAL NOTES:

Jackson county was formed in 1812 from the Mobile district. Pascagoula, 39567 is the county seat. Chancery Clerk has divorce & probate records from 1875. Clerk of the Circuit court has marriage records from 1875. Four courthouse fires over the years destroyed many of the early records of Jackson co.

>>>> Record Begins <<<<

CEMETERIES

The following is from the book, "Four Centuries on the Pascagoula". By Dr. Cyril E. Cain, The Reprint co.; Spartanburg, SC. 1962.

Page 100.

JAMES WARE, of the Rowan County NC Militia, is buried in an unmarked grave on his homeplace at Martin's Bluff, to which it took him forty years to get clear title.

CENSUS

KEY TO 1820 UNITED STATES CENSUS

PAGE = Page # on census schedule G = White female under age 10
CNTY = County where enumerated H = White female age 10 - 16
A = White male under age 10 I = White female age 16 - 26
B = White male age 10 - 16 J = White female age 26 - 45
C = White male age 16 - 18 K = White female over age 45

James White said to move to where his mother's cousins lived

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

ar Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900 - Ancestr... <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=angs-c&...>

ancestry.com

Upgrade

Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant
Application Files, 1800-1900

#3

Name:	James Ware
Pension Year:	1833
Application State:	Mississippi
Applicant Designation:	Survivor's Pension Application File
Archive Publication Number:	M804
Archive Roll Number:	2492
Total Pages in Packet:	30

Source Information:



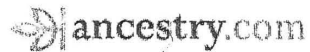
Ancestry.com. *Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

Original data: Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files (NARA microfilm publication M804, 2,670 rolls). Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:

This data collection contains an estimated 80,000 application files from officers and enlisted men who served in the Revolutionary War in all branches of the American military: army, navy, and marines. The files that make up these records consist of 10" x 14" cards or 10" x 14" envelopes that can contain documents relating to an application for a pension or bounty-land

James
was himself
Wave a son of James White?
Dr




Upgrade

U.S. Pensioners, 1818-1872

Ireland
JH
Sinking River

Name:	James Ware
Pension Office	Mobile
City/Town:	
Pension Office	Alabama
State:	
Year range:	1831-1848

Source Information:

 Ancestry.com. *U.S. Pensioners, 1818-1872* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.

Original data: Ledgers of Payments, 1818-1872, to U.S. Pensioners Under Acts of 1818 Through 1858 From Records of the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, 1818-1872; (National Archives Microfilm Publication T718, 23 rolls); Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 217; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:
This database contains Treasury Department pension payment records for payments made semiannually from 1818-1871. Entries contain name of pensioner, veteran, and pension agency through which payment was made. [Learn more...](#)

2

Paths to Distinction

*Dr. James White,
Governor E. D. White,
and
Chief Justice Edward Douglass White
of Louisiana*

by
William D. Reeves — husband of
Sally Reeves, custodian
of N.O. Notarial
Archives

Published by The Friends of the
Edward Douglass White Historic Site
Thibodaux, Louisiana

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Foldout (facing page 86): Recreated floor plan showing possible furniture arrangement. Plan by Kevin Harris, AIA, based on records by Ann Masson.

ISBN Number: 1-887366-33-4
Library of Congress Catalog Number: 99-75662

Copyright © 1999 by
The Friends of the Edward Douglass White Historic Site
P.O. Box 5932
Thibodaux, LA 70302

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

James White: Landed, But Not Settled

29

minds of people to support the government in such measures as, in this case, they may deem consistent, and proper. I well know your opinion leans in favor of that temporary regulations of government which eases our people of a heavy burden, even were it to be of some duration, till such time as our population, and better established commerce will adapt our situation to the proposed change. But when the present suspension of the business if merely for the purposes of regularity, and deliberation, I flatter myself none of our people will be such dupes to the passions of other men, as to be refractory to government in resentment for a disappointment which must appear to a reflecting public, rather a benefit than an injury.³⁷

John Overton's position put him in line to supervise the census and explains why White was keeping him so fully informed. Nevertheless, the real meaning of this letter is in the language urging support for the constitutional process and advocating that the better class exert leadership for constitutional government. White clearly is urging the cause of statehood on Overton to overcome the objections of his home constituency to statehood. Judging by Overton's position, the objections were rooted in economic fear that statehood would entail taxes and responsibilities beyond the means of the sparsely-populated middle Tennessee.

On the last day of the session opposition to Tennessee statehood finally collapsed. A compromise bill went through both houses, cutting the number of representatives from two to one. But the two senators did not make it in the Senate before adjournment. White reported breathlessly, just before his own departure:

I have just time to tell you Tennessee has this moment passed all forms. I suppose the Senators will be admitted to a few moments of a seat. It is now dusk. Congress breaks up to-night and they are not yet in. Jackson got here last night. The admission of the State was owing to some of the opponents in the Senate going off. I start in the morning and will be home as soon as I can. Talbot & Greer set off for Fort Pitt to-day. God Bless you.³⁸

Attached to this note was another note, also dated June 1, of which the original is available in the Tennessee State Archives. It asked Overton to give a message to "my family:"

Mr. Overton will be kind enough to mention me to my family, and tell Sukey as she cannot read writing she will not [ex]pect me to write further than to press my most earnest desire to see her, and Neddy—I am sending to have a great variety of articles for her use which I request Mr. O— to tell her J. W.

I believe the news of your brothers marriage reached this before you here.

[signature] James White³⁹

hypothesis
this is a
letter from
a man whose
beloved is pregnant
with a second
child

From Cumberland through North Carolina there are several isolated populations categorized different ways, but some consistently gave ethnic self-identification as Spanish. The persistence of a language in an isolated population is a common linguistic phenomenon. Dr. James

Paths to Distinction

White was fluent in Spanish and susceptible of being charmed by such a girl

THE FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES WHITE 1854
by Dr. Felix Robertson

Dr. James White was, I think, the first physician who settled in the Cumberland settlement, coming in 1784 from North Carolina. He had been educated in Edinburgh and St. Omers France. He had studied Divinity, Law and Medicine, and was a man of very distinguished general literature. He possessed a very high order of talents. He excelled in conversational powers on grave or humorous subjects. He has a great many eccentricities. He would take occasional sprees of drinking and sometimes, while on one, he would dress up in buckskin and march through the streets with a gourd of whiskey under his arm and almost compel every person he met to drink. In one of these freaks he met Major Wm. T. Lewis, (a very genteel, respectable and wealthy gentleman) whom he asked to take a drink with him. Lewis refused to drink out of his gourd and White knocked him down, calling him a damned aristocratic rascal. When not in this state, his manners were so gentlemanly and so kind that no one would continue offended with him. When he was in his sprees, his originality and humor made him the admiration of the vulgar; when sober, of the learned and talented. He was the first delegate sent to Congress and his active exertions, while there for the benefits of his constituents, gave him increased popularity on his return. On his way to Congress he went through North Carolina and met a young girl whom he determined to take with him. He dressed her in boy's apparel, mounted her on a horse with his port mantau behind her, and passed her for his body servant. Before they reached Nashville, on his return, she became unable to proceed and was delivered a son. This son was the late Edward D. White, Esq. of Louisiana, a very amiable and very talented gentleman, who became Governor and Senator in Congress of that State. Dr. White brought more money with him to the Cumberland settlement than any other of the early settlers. He purchased a body of land (Whites Bend) of some 6,000 acres, enclosed in a bend of the Cumberland, some 6 or 8 miles below Nashville, built himself a long cabin on it and there with his son and girl companion spent the remainder of the time he lived in this country. He was liberal and free with his medical advice but never could be prevailed on to pursue the practice of medicine as a regular business.

In 1797 he sold his land to Tait & Stathart, merchants of Nashville, and moved to Louisiana with his son. He there settled in the parish of Attakapas and was appointed parish judge. He sometime afterward married but had not children by his wife. He sent his son to Nashville and he was educated at Cumberland College, later University of Nashville.

hypothesis
beloved's
height
consistent
with
White
Plot
R4-4 in
Xixth
Century

began selling
right
after
beloved's
death

From Cumberland through North Carolina there are several isolated populations categorized different ways, but some consistently gave ethnic self-identification as Spanish. The persistence of a language in an isolated population is a common linguistic phenomenon. Dr. James

Paths to Distinction

white
fluent
in Spanish
and susceptible
of being
chained by
such
a girl

THE FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES WHITE 1854
by Dr. Felix Robertson

Dr. James White was, I think, the first physician who settled in the Cumberland settlement, coming in 1784 from North Carolina. He had been educated in Edinburgh and St. Omers France. He had studied Divinity, Law and Medicine, and was a man of very distinguished general literature. He possessed a very high order of talents. He excelled in conversational powers on grave or humorous subjects. He has a great many eccentricities. He would take occasional sprees of drinking and sometimes, while on one, he would dress up in buckskin and march through the streets with a gourd of whiskey under his arm and almost compel every person he met to drink. In one of these freaks he met Major Wm. T. Lewis, (a very genteel, respectable and wealthy gentleman) whom he asked to take a drink with him. Lewis refused to drink out of his gourd and White knocked him down, calling him a damned aristocratic rascal. When not in this state, his manners were so gentlemanly and so kind that no one would continue offended with him. When he was in his sprees, his originality and humor made him the admiration of the vulgar; when sober, of the learned and talented. He was the first delegate sent to Congress and his active exertions, while there for the benefits of his constituents, gave him increased popularity on his return. On his way to Congress he went through North Carolina and met a young girl whom he determined to take with him. He dressed her in boy's apparel, mounted her on a horse with his port mantau behind her, and passed her for his body servant. Before they reached Nashville, on his return, she became unable to proceed and was delivered a son. This son was the late Edward D. White, Esq. of Louisiana, a very amiable and very talented gentleman, who became Governor and Senator in Congress of that State. Dr. White brought more money with him to the Cumberland settlement than any other of the early settlers. He purchased a body of land (Whites Bend) of some 6,000 acres, enclosed in a bend of the Cumberland, some 6 or 8 miles below Nashville, built himself a long cabin on it and there with his son and girl companion spent the remainder of the time he lived in this country. He was liberal and free with his medical advice but never could be prevailed on to pursue the practice of medicine as a regular business.

In 1797 he sold his land to Tait & Stathart, merchants of Nashville, and moved to Louisiana with his son. He there settled in the parish of Attakapas and was appointed parish judge. He sometime afterward married but had not children by his wife. He sent his son to Nashville and he was educated at Cumberland College, later University of Nashville.

hypothesis
beloved's
height
consistent
with
White
Plot
R4-4 in
Xroads
Cemetery

began selling
right
after
beloved's
death

James White: Landed, But Not Settled

33

M. W. L.
I.H.S. AC. NO. 406

Mr. Overton will be kind enough
to mention me to
my family - & tell Sukey as she can
not read writing she will not
press me to write further than to
propose my most earnest desire to
see her, & Neddy - I am sending
to her a great variety of articles
for her use which I request Mr. O.
to tell her -

I believe the news of your
brother's marriage reached this
before you here

Letter establishing that the mother of Gov. Edward Douglas White was Sukey. This note was attached to one of White's reports to John Overton following the adjournment of the Senate and the admission of Tennessee. Fragment of letter, dated June 1 (1796) to Overton, Murdock Collection-Overton Papers, Box 3, Tennessee State Archives.

Dulcinea is more likely what Dr. James White called her. It means sweet like the French Douce

32

Paths to Distinction

Sukey died soon after White's return to Tennessee in the summer of 1796. The last mention of Sukey in contemporary records confirms Robertson's description of her. In a letter dated April 15, 1797, from Natchez, merchant George Cochran wrote Andrew Jackson, Tennessee's new Congressman: "Our friend Mr. James White contemplates a Visit to your State; having lost his dulcinea. He's somewhat alone; and may probably have in time to repair the loss by a fresh importation. I wish with all my heart he may be more fortunate in a second choice. He's a worthy man, and deserves better, in such a connection, than he can boast of in the last."⁴² Dulcinea was the name given by Cervantes to his mistress, so it acquired the common usage as the name of a mistress, rather than a wife. A contemporary "Sukey" was Pres. James Madison's servant for forty years. She was apparently an African American slave.⁴³ Sukey was also a common name for a cow in the South. It also appears as the name of Nancy Hart's daughter, a Georgia woman during the American Revolution, whose capture of a party of Tories was much commemorated in antebellum America.⁴⁴

The reason for James White's son to be named Edward Douglas White is probably nothing more than a friendship between two contemporary men in politics in middle Tennessee. Sen. Edward Douglas was a successful politician and planter in Sumner County, in upper middle Tennessee. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and in 1740 married Sarah George. He was a commissioned officer in the War for Independence, a man of education, and a lawyer, though he had never practiced law. When called upon, he gave legal advice to his friends, always counseling them not to go into the courts. In the tax rolls of 1787 he owned 640 acres,⁴⁵ by 1789 his estate had grown to 2056 acres. He was on the first list of those who had registered a cattle brand.⁴⁶ Edward Douglass [sic] represented Sumner County at the North Carolina Convention to ratify the U.S. Constitution.⁴⁷ His home on Station Camp Creek, a few miles from Gallatin, near Salem Camp Ground is still in possession of his descendants. He had ten children—John, William, Elizabeth, Elmore, Ezekiel, Sally, Edward Jr., Reuben, and James.⁴⁸ Neither of the daughters married James White. Goodpasture claimed that James named his son after this Douglass, but he admitted he knew of no family connection between the two men.⁴⁹ On May 6, 1797, the one time in his life that Gov. John Sevier visited Nashville, he lodged with Col. Edward Douglass. Douglass, according to DeWitt, was then a member of the state senate.⁵⁰

White returned home from Philadelphia during June 1796. It must have been a celebratory trip, for White had succeeded in his mission of bringing Tennessee into the Union. By the end of June, White reached eastern Tennessee where he met the new governor, John Sevier. Sevier had entertained Mr. McCollister and Doctor William Cathcart of Philadelphia and on Saturday, June 25, 1796, they went to Jonesboro, a small town near the Virginia border. They spent Sunday in Jonesboro, and on Monday "came home in Company with D. White who tarried all night, W. King also Tuesd 28

The disrespect shown to the beloved would be a reason to seek to bury her in peaceful soil in Spanish lands. Though never makes much of the social implications of her name, a computer search of whole Edward Douglass Jr. - her probable father lived in North Carolina then (moving) summer (back) (want?) Tennessee many girls named Sukey. In fact General James

Taylor who founded Knoxville Tennessee brought his friends - perhaps his friends named a young daughter Sukey -

William C. C. Claiborne - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_C._C._Claiborne

William C. C. Claiborne

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

William Charles Cole Claiborne (b. before 23 November 1772,^[1] or on 13 August 1773,^[2] or between 23 November 1773 and 23 November 1774,^[3] or in August 1775^[4] – d. 23 November 1817) was a United States politician, best known as the first Governor of Louisiana. He also has the distinction of possibly being the youngest Congressman in U.S. history, though reliable sources differ about his age.

Contents

- 1 Early life and career
- 2 Congressman from Tennessee
- 3 Service in Mississippi
- 4 Louisiana territorial period
- 5 After Louisiana statehood
- 6 Posthumous honors and trivia
- 7 Further reading
- 8 Notes
- 9 External links

Early life and career

William C. C. Claiborne was born in Sussex County, Virginia. His parents were Colonel William Claiborne and Mary Leigh Claiborne.^[5]

He studied at the College of William and Mary, then Richmond Academy. At the age of 16 he moved to New York City, where he worked as a clerk under John Beckley, the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, which was then seated in that city. He moved to

The family tradition of Governor Nicholls family is that a Nicholls and a white were

school mates at St Omer's and worked closely together as the legal staff of WCCC. "White's" title of "Sindic" indicates loyalty to the Spanish Crown, but he is associated with Will Kinson whom Washington knew to be a double agent. Don Santiago White's days in Pascagoula may be

William C. C. Claiborne



1st Governor of Louisiana

of cover
In office
1812–1816
Lieutenant None
Preceded by None
Succeeded by Jacques Villeré

Born Sussex County, Virginia

historical importance
to the still-murky
question of how
America acquired
Spanish Florida. I
met once with Louis
Clairborne, a well descended,
in the State Department
while I was representing
Louisiana in the Tidelands
case to which S.Ct. applied
international law. There
was a map showing by
what title US acquired
its various territories
but it was blank
for the Floridas because
there was no title
(go to back
of next
page)

Claiborne - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_C._C._Claiborne

Philadelphia with the Federal Government. He then began study of law, and moved to Tennessee in 1794 to start a law practice. Governor John Sevier appointed Claiborne to the Tennessee Supreme Court in 1796.

Congressman from Tennessee

In 1797, Claiborne resigned to run for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. He won, and succeeded Andrew Jackson. However, the new congressman may not have been 25 years of age, as required by the United States Constitution: "No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years".^[6] Earlier in 1797, he described his age to George Washington vaguely: "Born Sir at a period, when every American Breast palpitated for freedom, I became early attached to civil Liberty...."^[7]

He took his seat in the House on November 23, 1797.^[8] State records apparently indicate that, when he took his seat, he was 24.^[2] Other sources speculate he was 22.^[9] His gravestone says he was 23.^[3] And by taking his oath of office, he self-identified as being at least 25.

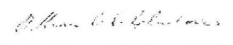
He served in the House through 1801, and was pivotal in helping Thomas Jefferson defeat Aaron Burr for the presidency. That United States presidential election of 1800 was decided in the House of Representatives, due to a tie in the Electoral College, by which time Claiborne had apparently already turned 25 years old.

Service in Mississippi

Claiborne was appointed governor and superintendent of Indian affairs in the Mississippi Territory from 1801 through 1803. Although he favored acquiring some land from the Choctaw and Chickasaw, Claiborne was generally sympathetic and conciliatory toward Indians. He worked long and patiently to iron out differences that arose, and to improve the material well-being of the Indians. He was also partly successful in promoting the establishment of law and order, as when his offering of a two thousand dollar reward helped destroy a gang of outlaws headed by Samuel Mason (1750–1803). His position on issues indicated a national rather than regional outlook, though he did not ignore his constituents. Claiborne expressed the philosophy of the Republican Party and helped that party defeat the Federalists. When a smallpox epidemic broke out in the spring of 1802, Claiborne's actions resulted in the first recorded mass vaccination in the territory and saved Natchez from the disease.^{[10][11]}

Louisiana territorial period

Claiborne moved to New Orleans and oversaw the transfer of Louisiana to U.S. control after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. He governed what

Died	November 23, 1817 (aged around 42) New Orleans, Louisiana
Political party	Democratic-Republican
Spouse(s)	Elizabeth W. Lewis
Alma mater	College of William & Mary
Religion	Protestant
Signature	

The same guy who
gave me Nichols
family into is
the guy who ~~reported~~
recounted to me
what was said to him
about a white percent
being at the re-dedication
of the statue. The person
there seemed to resemble
a workingman to whom
unusually large sums of
cash were entrusted to make
trips to Mississippi to buy
stuff for the plantation on
the Fouché. When
~~I~~ (back
at
next
page)

would become the State of Louisiana, then termed the "Territory of Orleans", during its period as a United States territory from 1804 through 1812.

Relations with Louisiana's Creole population were initially rather strained. He gradually gained their confidence, saw the territory take in Francophone refugees from the Haitian Revolution, and suppressed a slave revolt in the area around La Place.

He presided over the suppression of the largest slave revolt in American history, the 1811 German Coast Uprising.

After West Florida secured its independence from Spain in 1810, Claiborne annexed the area on the orders of President Madison, who considered it part of the Louisiana Purchase.

After Louisiana statehood

Claiborne was the first elected governor after Louisiana became a U.S. state, winning the election of 1812 against Jacques Villeré, and serving from 1812 through 1816.

After his term as governor, he was elected to the United States Senate, serving from April 4, 1817 until his death on November 23, 1817 (which was 20 years to the day after his first day in Congress).

Posthumous honors and trivia

His body was originally buried in St. Louis Cemetery # 1. This was a controversial honor; this then most prestigious of the city's cemeteries is a Roman Catholic cemetery, while Claiborne was Protestant. He was later reinterred in Metairie Cemetery.

Three U.S. counties are named in his honor: Claiborne Parish, Louisiana; Claiborne County, Mississippi; and Claiborne County, Tennessee. The longest street in New Orleans, Louisiana is named in his honor: Claiborne Avenue.

The World War II Camp Claiborne was named for him in 1939. This installation is still used today for training the Louisiana Army National Guard, particularly by the 256th Infantry Brigade for road marches and land navigation.

The Claiborne Building is located in downtown Baton Rouge and serves as a government administrative center for the Louisiana government.

William Claiborne was a direct ancestor of fashion designer Liz Claiborne.^[12]

In 1993, Claiborne was posthumously inducted into the Louisiana Political Museum and Hall of Fame in Winnfield. Along with Huey Pierce Long, Jr., and Earl Kemp Long, Claiborne was among the first thirteen inductees into the Hall of Fame.^[13]

I pressed my source
for more information
he expressed this may
that I would remember a
casual remark so long
(I would not have remembered
it but for the fact that
my fiancée's father had
claimed EDW's descent for
his daughter - even then
I never followed up on it
after we were married
until I myself mentioned
the observation to anyone
employed by it.

(next page)

I leave the
matter entirely in
your hands except that
perhaps
if you give the
press
a day I shall
my source for details
of the White-Nicholls
duties under will
or maybe I won't

me - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_C._C._Claiborne

External links

- Biography (<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000408>) at the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*
- Voting record (<http://projects.washingtonpost.com/congress/members/C000408>) maintained by *The Washington Post*
- State of Louisiana - Biography (<http://www.sos.louisiana.gov/tabid/359/Default.aspx>)
- Cemetery Memorial (<http://www.la-cemeteries.com/Governors/Claiborne/Claiborne,%20William%20C.C.shtml>) by La-Cemeteries

United States House of Representatives		
Preceded by Andrew Jackson	Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Tennessee's At-large congressional district 1797–1801	Succeeded by William Dickson
Political offices		
Preceded by Winthrop Sargent	Governor of Mississippi Territory 1801–1805	Succeeded by Robert Williams
Preceded by none	Governor of Territory of Orleans 1803–1812	Succeeded by Became Governor of Louisiana
Preceded by none	Governor of Louisiana 1812–1816	Succeeded by Jacques Villeré
United States Senate		
Preceded by James Brown	United States Senator (Class 2) from Louisiana 1817 Served alongside: Eligius Fromentin	Succeeded by Henry Johnson

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_C._C._Claiborne"

Categories: Orleans Territory | Tennessee Supreme Court justices | Governors of Orleans Territory | Governors of Louisiana | Governors of Mississippi Territory | United States Senators from Louisiana | Members of the United States House of Representatives from Tennessee | 1817 deaths | People from Sussex County, Virginia | College of William and Mary alumni | Year of birth uncertain

- This page was last modified on 1 June 2010 at 12:58.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of Use for details. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.
- Privacy policy
- About Wikipedia

Edward Douglass White

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Edward Douglass White, Jr. (November 3, 1845 – May 19, 1921), American politician and jurist, was a United States senator, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the ninth Chief Justice of the United States. He was best known for formulating the *Rule of Reason* standard of antitrust law. He also sided with the Supreme Court majority in the 1896 decision of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, which upheld the legality of segregation in the United States, though he did write for a unanimous court in *Guinn v. United States* (1915), which struck down many Southern states' grandfather clauses that disenfranchised blacks.

Contents

- 1 Early life and education
- 2 American Civil War service
- 3 Political career
- 4 The White Court, 1910-1921
- 5 Death and legacy
- 6 See also
- 7 Notes
- 8 References
- 9 Further reading
- 10 External links

Early life and education

White was born on his parents' plantation near the town of Thibodauxville (now Thibodaux) in Lafourche Parish in south Louisiana. He was the son of Edward Douglass White Sr., a former governor of Louisiana, and grandson of Dr. James White, a U.S. representative, physician, and judge. On his mother's side, he was the grandson of U.S. Marshal Tench Ringgold, and related to the Lee family of Virginia. The White family's large plantation cultivated sugar cane and refined it into a finished product.

Edward Douglass White



9th Chief Justice of the United States

In office

December 12, 1910 – May 19, 1921

Nominated by William Howard Taft
Preceded by Melville Fuller
Succeeded by William Howard Taft

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

In office

February 19, 1894^[1] – December 12, 1910

Nominated by Grover Cleveland
Preceded by Samuel Blatchford
Succeeded by Willis Van Devanter

Born November 3, 1845
Lafourche Parish, Louisiana
Died May 19, 1921 (aged 75)
Washington, D.C.
Spouse(s) Virginia Montgomery Kent
Alma mater Mount Saint Mary's College,
Jesuit College,
Georgetown University,

White's paternal ancestors were of Irish descent, and he was a devout Roman Catholic his entire life. He studied first at the Jesuit College in New Orleans, then at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland, and then attended Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. where he was a member of the Philodemic Society. He later studied law at the University of Louisiana, renamed Tulane University in 1884.

Religion	Tulane University.
	Roman Catholic

American Civil War service



White's studies at Georgetown were interrupted by the American Civil War. It has been suggested that he returned to Bayou Lafourche, where he supposedly enlisted as an infantryman in the Confederate States Army under General Richard Taylor and eventually attained the rank of lieutenant. This is questionable, as his widowed mother had remarried and was living with the rest of the family in New Orleans at the time. When he returned to Louisiana, it was probably to his home in New Orleans. An apocryphal account states that White was almost captured by General Godfrey Weitzel's Union army when they invaded Bayou Lafourche in October 1862, but that he evaded capture by hiding beneath hay in a barn. It is possible that White enlisted in the Lafourche militia, as its muster rolls are not complete. There is no documentation, however, that White served in any Confederate volunteer unit or militia unit engaged in campaigns in the Lafourche area.

Another account suggests that he was assigned as an aide to Confederate General W. N. R. Beall and accompanied him to Port Hudson. Port Hudson had a garrison of 18,000 Confederate soldiers, but a numerically superior Union force surrounded it. After a siege lasting from May 21 to July 8, 1863 (the longest siege in North American history), the Confederate forces unconditionally surrendered after learning of the fall of Vicksburg. White's presence at Port Hudson is supported by a secondhand account of a postwar dinner conversation he had with Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, a Union veteran of Port Hudson, and another with Admiral George Dewey (a Federal naval officer at Port Hudson), in both of which White mentioned his presence during the siege. However, White's name does not appear on any list of prisoners captured at Port Hudson. According to another account of questionable reliability, White was supposedly sent to a Mississippi prisoner of war camp. (As practically all Confederate soldiers of enlisted rank of the Port Hudson garrison were paroled, and officers sent to prison in New Orleans before exchange, this account is probably untrue.) When he was paroled, he supposedly returned to the family plantation, but it was abandoned, the canefields were barren, and most of the former slaves had left.

The only "hard" evidence of White's Confederate service consists of the account of his capture in March 1865 in an action in Morganza in Pointe Coupee Parish contained in the Official Records of the American Civil War, and his service records in the National Archives, documenting his subsequent imprisonment in New Orleans and parole in April 1865. These records confirm his service as a lieutenant in Barrow's Company of a regiment of Louisiana cavalry, for all practical purposes a loosely-organized band of irregulars or guerrillas. One officer in this regiment, sometimes called the "9th Louisiana Cavalry Regiment," was Major Robert Pruyn. Pruyn (a postwar mayor of Baton Rouge, Louisiana) served as courier relaying messages from Port Hudson's commander, General Franklin Gardner, to General Joseph E. Johnston, crossing the Union siege lines by swimming the Mississippi. Pruyn escaped from Port Hudson

prior to its surrender in the same manner. It is interesting to speculate that perhaps White accompanied Pruyn during that escape, which would explain White's absence from Port Hudson's prisoner rolls and later service in Pruyn's regiment.

White's Civil War service was a matter of common knowledge at the time of his initial nomination to the United States Supreme Court, and the Confederate Veteran periodical, published for the United Confederate Veterans, congratulated him upon his affirmation. White was one of three ex-Confederate soldiers to serve on the Supreme Court. The others were Associate Justices Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar (II) and Horace Harmon Lurton. The Court's other ex-Confederate, Associate Justice Howell Edmunds Jackson, held a civil position under the Confederate government.

Political career

While living on the abandoned plantation, White began his legal studies. He then enrolled at the University of Louisiana, now named Tulane University, to complete his study of the law at what is now known as the Tulane University Law School. He subsequently was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in New Orleans in 1868. He briefly served in the Louisiana State Senate in 1874 and as an Associate Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court from 1879 to 1880. He was politically affiliated with Governor Francis T. Nicholls, a former Confederate general.

He became famous in Louisiana for helping to abolish the Louisiana Lottery, a hotbed of corruption the fate of which was taken before the state's Supreme Court which ordered it discontinued in 1894.

The state's legislature appointed White to the United States Senate in 1891 to succeed James B. Eustis. He served until his resignation on March 12, 1894, when he was nominated by President Grover Cleveland (D) to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1896 he sided with the seven justices whose majority opinion in *Plessy v. Ferguson* approved segregation.



Edward White as a U.S. Senator

The White Court, 1910-1921

In 1910, he was elevated by President William Howard Taft to the position of Chief Justice of the United States upon the death of Melville Fuller. At the time, it was a controversial appointment for two reasons. First, White was a Democrat while Taft was a Republican. The media of the day widely expected Taft to name Republican Justice Charles Evans Hughes to the post. Second, White was the first Associate Justice to be appointed Chief Justice since John Rutledge in 1795. Some historians believe^[2] that President Taft appointed White, who was 65 years old at the time and overweight, in the hope that White would not serve all that long and that Taft himself might someday be appointed — which is just what happened eleven years later.

White was generally seen as one of the more conservative members of the court. Besides being the originator of the "Rule of Reason," White also wrote the decision upholding the constitutionality of the Adamson Act, which mandated a maximum eight-hour work day for railroad employees, in 1916. White

wrote for a unanimous Court in *Guinn v. United States* (1915), which invalidated the Oklahoma and Maryland grandfather clauses (and, by extension, those in other Southern states) as "repugnant to the Fifteenth Amendment and therefore null and void." However, in practice the Southern states found other methods to disfranchise blacks which withstood Court scrutiny.

As Chief Justice, White swore in Presidents Woodrow Wilson (twice) and Warren G. Harding.

When he left the High Court, he was succeeded by William Howard Taft, making White the only Chief Justice to be followed by the President who appointed him.

Chief Justice White was one of thirteen Catholic justices – out of 111 total through the appointment of Justice Sonia Sotomayor – in the history of the Supreme Court.^[3]

He married Leita Montgomery Kent, the widow of Linden Kent, on November 6, 1894, in New York City.

Death and legacy

White died in office and his remains were buried at the Oak Hill Cemetery in Washington, D.C.^[4] The Georgetown graveyard overlooks Rock Creek; also interred there are Associate Justice Noah Swayne and "almost-Justice" Edwin M. Stanton. Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was also buried there, but his body was transferred after 14 years to Cincinnati, Ohio's Spring Grove Cemetery.^{[5][6]}

White's statue is one of the two honoring Louisiana natives in the National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol. Another statue is in front of the Louisiana Supreme Court building in New Orleans. The second statue is a local landmark on the New Orleans scene. "Big Green Ed", as his likeness is often referred to, is a favorite of locals and tourists alike. Visitors are often seen sitting at the base of his likeness, discussing issues of the day. Moreover, local custom holds that those who run around the statue in a counterclockwise direction will not be arrested that night.

Edward Douglas White Catholic High School in Thibodaux, Louisiana, bears his name (although dropped the extra "s" at the end of *Douglass*).

In his honor, the Edward Douglass White Lectures take place annually at the Louisiana State University Law Center. They have featured such distinguished speakers as Chief Justices Warren E. Burger and William H. Rehnquist.

The play "Father Chief Justice: Edward Douglass White and the Constitution" by LSU Law Center professor Paul Baier was based on White's life.

In early January 2009 the state of Louisiana commissioned Rio Concho Restoration of Garland Texas to restore and preserve the memorial statue of Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, Jr. that resides on the front steps of the Louisiana Supreme Court Building at 400 Royal st. New Orleans La. In the heart of the French quarter. Photos of the statue's new look are at Rio Concho Restoration.
(<http://www.1rioconcho.com>)

In 1995, White was posthumously inducted into the Louisiana Political Museum and Hall of Fame in Winnfield.

Edward Douglass White Council #2473 of the Knights of Columbus in Arlington VA is named in his honor.

<http://www.kofcedw2473.org/>

See also

- Demographics of the Supreme Court of the United States
- List of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States
- List of law clerks of the Supreme Court of the United States
- List of United States Chief Justices by time in office
- List of U.S. Supreme Court Justices by time in office
- United States Supreme Court cases during the Fuller Court
- United States Supreme Court cases during the White Court

Notes

^ *Paths to Distinction* p. 157

1. ^ "Federal Judicial Center: Edward Douglass White" (<http://www.fjc.gov/servlet/tGetInfo?jid=2567>) . 2009-12-11. <http://www.fjc.gov/servlet/tGetInfo?jid=2567>. Retrieved 2009-12-11.
2. ^ "A history of the Supreme Court" (http://www.supremecourthistory.org/04_library/subs_volumes/04_c20_i.html) . http://www.supremecourthistory.org/04_library/subs_volumes/04_c20_i.html.
3. ^ Religious affiliation of Supreme Court justices (http://www.adherents.com/adh_sc.html) Justice Sherman Minton converted to Catholicism after his retirement.
4. ^ Edward Douglass White memorial at (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5581>) Find a Grave.
5. ^ Christensen, George A. (1983) *Here Lies the Supreme Court: Gravesites of the Justices*, Yearbook (http://web.archive.org/web/20050903032026/http://www.supremecourthistory.org/04_library/subs_volumes/04_c20_e.html) Supreme Court Historical Society at Internet Archive.
6. ^ Christensen, George A., *Here Lies the Supreme Court: Revisited*, *Journal of Supreme Court History*, Volume 33 Issue 1, Pages 17 - 41 (Feb 19, 2008), University of Alabama.

References

- Edward Douglass White (<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=W000366>) at the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* Retrieved on 2009-04-11
- "Chief Justice White Is Dead at Age 75 After an Operation." *New York Times*. May 19, 1921.
- "White, not Hughes, for Chief Justice." *New York Times*. December 12, 1910.
- Highsaw, Robert B. (1981) *Edward Douglass White: Defender of the Conservative Faith*, Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1ISBN 0807124281.
- Klinkhammer, Marie. (1943) *Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press.
- Pratt, Walter F. (1999) *The Supreme Court Under Edward Douglass White, 1910–1921*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press. ISBN 1570033099.

Further reading

**Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family**

Edward Douglass White - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Douglass_White

- Abraham, Henry J. (1992). *Justices and Presidents: A Political History of Appointments to the Supreme Court* (3rd ed.). New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-506557-3.
- Cassidy, Lewis C. (1923) *Life of Edward Douglass White: Soldier, Statesman, Jurist, 1845-1921*. Ph.D. dissertation, Georgetown University.
- Cushman, Clare (2001). *The Supreme Court Justices: Illustrated Biographies, 1789–1995* (2nd ed.). (Supreme Court Historical Society, Congressional Quarterly Books). ISBN 1568021267.
- Frank, John P. (1995). Friedman, Leon; Israel, Fred L., eds. *The Justices of the United States Supreme Court: Their Lives and Major Opinions*. Chelsea House Publishers. ISBN 0791013774.
- Hall, Kermit L., ed (1992). *The Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0195058356.
- Martin, Fenton S.; Goehlert, Robert U. (1990). *The U.S. Supreme Court: A Bibliography*. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Books. ISBN 0871875543.
- Mele, Joseph C. (Fall 1962) *Edward Douglass White's Influence on the Louisiana Anti-Lottery Movement*. Southern Speech Journal 28: 36-43.
- Miller, William Timothy. (1933) *Edward Douglass White: A Study in Constitutional History*. Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University.
- Ramke, Diedrich. (1940) *Edward Douglass White — Statesman and Jurist*. Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- Urofsky, Melvin I. (1994). *The Supreme Court Justices: A Biographical Dictionary*. New York: Garland Publishing. pp. 590. ISBN 0815311761.
- U.S. Supreme Court. (1921) *Proceedings of the Bar and Officers of the Supreme Court of the United States in Memory of Edward Douglass White, December 17, 1921*. Washington: Government Printing Office,

External links

- Ariens, Michael, *Edward Douglass White*. (<http://www.michaelariens.com/ConLaw/justices/white.htm>)
- *Bust of Edward Douglass White* (http://us.oyez.org/tour/great_hall/EDWhite_bust) , Oyez. official Supreme Court media.
- *The E. D. White Historic Site*, including the original plantation home, operated by the Louisiana State Museum (http://lsm.crt.state.la.us/ed_white.htm)
- *Edward Douglass White biography*, (http://www.supremecourthistory.org/02_history/subs_timeline/images_chiefs/009.html) Supreme Court Historical Society.
- *Edward Douglas White*, official Supreme Court media, (http://www.oyez.org/justices/edward_d_white/) Oyez.
- Funston, Richard Y., *Edward Douglass White* (<http://www.answers.com/topic/edward-douglass-white>) , Answers.com.
- *The White Court, 1910-1921*, History of the Court, Supreme Court Historical Society (http://www.supremecourthistory.org/02_history/subs_history/02_c09.html) .

United States Senate		
<p>Preceded by James B. Eustis</p>	<p>United States Senator (Class 3) from Louisiana 1891-1894 Served alongside: Randall L. Gibson, Donelson Caffery</p>	<p>Succeeded by Newton C. Blanchard</p>
Legal offices		

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Edward Douglass White - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Douglass_White

Preceded by Samuel Blatchford	Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States 1894-1910	Succeeded by Willis Van Devanter
Preceded by Melville Fuller	Chief Justice of the United States 1910-1921	Succeeded by William Howard Taft

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Douglass_White"

Categories: Chief Justices of the United States | United States federal judges appointed by Grover Cleveland | United States federal judges appointed by William Howard Taft | United States Senators from Louisiana | Louisiana Supreme Court justices | Georgetown University alumni | Louisiana State Senators | Confederate States Army officers | American Civil War prisoners of war | 1845 births | 1921 deaths | People from Lafourche Parish, Louisiana | People of Louisiana in the American Civil War | People from New Orleans, Louisiana | American Roman Catholic politicians | Louisiana lawyers | Tulane University Law School alumni | Tulane University alumni | United States Supreme Court justices

- This page was last modified on 30 June 2010 at 16:10.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of Use for details.

Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

- Privacy policy
- About Wikipedia
- Disclaimers

**Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Boulligny Family**

Genweb

WHITE, D. Prieur	Sept 11, 1839	March 24, 1889	buried with: his wife WHITE, Jeanne F. Mercier
WHITE, Eugenia Reniecke	Nov 10, 1879	Aug 2, 1964	R4-3
WHITE, George Winston	Jan 27, 1875	Aug 10, 1965	R4-2
WHITE, Jeanne F. Mercier	July 1, 1845	July 5, 1939	buried with: WHITE, D. Prieur
WHITE, Palmyre Elizabeth	Nov 14, 1869	Oct 26, 1948	beloved wife of Eugene Gautier
WILKINSON, Joseph Leslie	Sep 18,	Nov 14, 1951	.
WINKELSETH, Harold John	March 5, 1904	Jul 13, 1984	buried with: WINKELSETH, Marie Larsen
WINKELSETH, Marie Larsen	Feb 20, 1909	Sept 3, 1997	buried with: WINKELSETH, Harold John
WISENBURG, Denise Higginbotham	Nov 7, 1911	Apr 2, 1982 in Jackson County, Pascagoula, MS	wife of Otto Karl Wisenburg d/o Jesse Jackson Higginbotham & Anirah Denise White
WISENBURG, Otto Karl	August 01, 1911	June 18, 1990 in Jackson County, Pascagoula, MS	Denise's Husband

[Return to Cemetery Index](#)

[Home to Jackson, MSGenWeb](#)

COPYRIGHT NOTICE: All files on this site are copyrighted by their creator. They may be linked to but may not be reproduced electronically or otherwise without specific permission from the county host and/or the contributor. Although public information is not in and of itself copyrightable, the format in which they are presented, the notes and comments, etc., are. It is however, quite permissible to print or save the files to a personal computer for personal use ONLY.

Copyright 2005- present- MSGenWeb Team - All Rights Reserved

right
next
to them
is buried

R4-4 Unnamed 4'9" "Soul"
described by Julius "Buck" Redmond
is consistent, at least,
with being that of the
mother of Edward Douglass White
whom Sincic Don Santiago truly
loved and would have wished to
bury in lands of the Spanish Crown

of 10

6/4/2010 11:37 F

1838, ST. LOUIS CEMETERY NO. 1, New Orleans

Submitted by The Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society April 1998

<http://usgwarchives.org/la/lafiles.htm>

Source: The Louisiana Genealogical Register
Contributed by Mrs. Irna A Centanni

Claire DAVID 1 Edouard Holicoke HODGE 21
Julien Jacques SANCHEZ 1 Dame Heloise Catherine LANGLOIS 22
Henry Claude Bassonet RISINGSON 1 Jeanne Maxime WEYSAM 22
Don Francisco GALLOSO 2 Vallery WILTZ 22
Felix Baithazard BUNARD 2 Dame Marie GUADALUPE 23
Dame Aurelie Cuquet
Widow Jean DAMON 2 Pierre ROSARIO 24
Ban Federe DUPARD 3 Francois Xavier DENIS 26
Emile FOSSIER 4 Eulalie DELABARRE 26
Marie Francoise Theotiste ROUSSELE 4 Marie Dolores CASTELLANO 27
Marie Conception Antonine Louis Benedict DETISTE 28
Thalie CASSOU 5 Bernard SANCHEZ 29
Antoinette MERCIER 5 Madame Laurent CORDIER 30
Marie Penonille Delphine POUPART 6 Dame Elizabeth BERTRAND 30
Ernestine COULON 7 J. P. C. McMAHON 32
Dame Emilie AUDIBERT 7 Dame Catherine PUICHE 32
Dame Marie Rose Cecile BOISSIER 7 Marie Coralie PRATS 33
David Guillaume KNAPE 8 Edmond Jean Baptiste
BULARD (BEULARD ?) 33
Josephine WILSON 9 Louis Joseph ITALEILIER 34
Dame Sarah McKINTOSCH 9 Joachim BERTRAND 34
Marcos LEPETTECI 9 Marie GUIDEL 34
Mathieu DUNN 10 Dame Eliza COBBS 35
Aloysia BAYON 10 Dame Rosalie BILLAUD 35
Rosella McINTOSH 10 Dame Josephine Elizabeth POWER 35
Thomas BALABUZE 10 Don Jose JALABERT 36
Dame Marie Magdeleine BUQUET 10 Edward Barry HOGAN 37
Don Manuel LORENZO 12 Victor Louis LEMONIER 37
Dame Marie Francoise
Elizabeth SAUTY 12 Jean LEBESNADIE 37
Harvey FIELD 13 William C. REYNOLDS 38
Dame Marie Marthe deMACARTY 13 George DeCLEMENT 38
Dame Marianne GALLO 14 Pierre PIGUERY 39
Don Jose REVILLA 14 Elizabeth D'AGUIN 39
Emile GUESNON 14 Helene McCAVANAUUGH 40
Jose de ZUCTO 15 Dame Marie Francoise ST. AMAND,
Antoine GERCEY 15 wife of B. J. Edmond WILTZ 40
Louise GASTILLON 16 Bertrand Barthelemy
CAVE (CAVE ?) 40
Catherine Mehle HENRY 16 Demoiselle GRENOT, daughter of
Josephine LANSY 16 Jean Charles GRENOT 41
Alfred WILLOZ 17 Don Francisco MONTECINO 42
Marguerite Felicite FAURES 17 Don Joaquin MOREU 42
William GALSBERY 17 John JUICI 42
John Watson McCallon RICHARDS 18 Josephine Louise Celie LEAUMONT
Madame Widow BAUCHE nee Louise... 18 Louis Alonzo Baptiste MARCH
Dame Marie Magdeleine M'CLOSKEY 18 Marie Louise COLAS 44
Francois Mefre ROUZAN 19 Philomene BRUNET 45
Carlo CALDEVANI 19 Frederic THOMAS 46
Dame Marie Anne MEUILLAN 19 Augustin GREGORIO 46
Pauline SOMMEREAU 20 Thomas Olivier HINCKS 47
Emma PEYRAT 20 Marie Claire GENTON 47
Don Ramon SOUPENA (or LAUPENA) 21 Guillaume DESPIERRIS 48
Don Jose Juan Antonio FIGUVALA 21 Louis Anathale TORREGROSA 49
Prosper Francois Antoine Pierre Thomas DULLEN 69
Philippe de MARIGNY de MANDEVILLE 50 Marie Celestine LABATUT 70
Dame Marie Florestine GAILLARD 51 Anasthasie Estelle Virginie
Marie Josephine DEMONCEAUX 52 RICHARDSON 70
Elizabeth Henriette GAILLARD 52 Eliza ADAN 70
Marie Adine deLAVILLEBEUVRE 52 Pierre MASS 71
Marie Zunild BERTIN 52 Francois LAFITTE 71
Louis James MILTENBERGER 53 James CUNNINGHAM 72
Raymond DUCASE 53 Dame Francoise Louise DEYRIEUX,
John MCBIRNIE 53 wife of Louis Auguste MARCHAND 72
Paul Armand REYNAUD 54 Pierre Etienne BEUGNOT 72
Rosalie WILTZ 54 Herminie STEWART 72
Rosa BEAUREGARD 55 Anne Aline LOMBARD 73

Jean Baptiste Modeste Lefebvre
1762 - 1837

by shaundarwalker

Marriage
and
Burial
of
George W
White
confirmed
by Louis
St
Cathedral
(records)
(see
next
page)

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Febvre - View media - Ancestry.com

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/15018058/person/202307092/story/56be...>

LOREILLE, Marie Françoise 483 nee Virginia FOCHE 521
LABATUT, Mrs. Jean Baptiste, MILNE, Alexandre 580
nee Marie Felicite BAUCHET 485 MAN KUNG, Hashau 612
LEYSAYSIER, Charles 490 MASSON, Pierre 645
LUBIN, Nicholas 491 MEYNADIER, Etienne 670
LeTAILLEUR, Auguste 503 MELICHIS, Christofano 673
LANGLOIS, Etienne 509 MAHONEY, Johana 693
LUINNI, Natale 520 MAHONEY, Daniel 695
LACROIX, Pierre 534
LORASCHE, Marie Antoinette NOWLAN, Patrick 86
Eleonore 554 NICOLAS, Virginie 203
LEMBERT, Mrs. William Huston, NEIL, Elizabeth 480
nee Suzanne McDORMOTT 619 NORRA, Jean Baptiste 532
LALANNE, Charles 638
LAVERTY, Mary Farrar 652 OBIOL, Don Tomas Augustin 158
LeROND, Frederic 653 O'NEAL, John 362
LECESNE, Adeline Elizabeth 658 O'NEIL, Anne 408
OUTLAW, Jacob Washington 663
MOMUS, Mrs. Pierre, OUVIERE, Jules Hyppolite 684
nee Rosa GAUTHIER 3 OUVIERE, Mrs. Godfroy Clement,
MIGNON, Mrs. Hy., nee Marie du Carme CASTANEDO 437
nee Louise E. BOUTON 24 OLIVER, Jackson 559
MONTREUIL, Nicholas alias Colas 25
MILON, Mrs. Charles Antoine, PEREZ, Domingo 16
nee Elizabeth MONTONNIER 26 PORTALIS, Joseph 17
MORALES, Barbe alias Babet 37 PECK, Walter Hitt 48
MEUNIER, Louis 65 PRONOSTY, Mrs. Auguste,
MOREL, Josephine Morelia 83 nee Del phine LEDOUX 63
MAGNOL, Mrs. Michel, PAIRE, Caroline 155
nee Celeste VINET 89 PRAMPAIN, Honore alias Louis 163
MUNDITIVAR, Don Juan 175 PEDROLINI, Antoine 212
PADRON, Elizabeth Marie Angelique 315 SAUCIER, Louis 448
PANDELLY, Françoise Elizabeth 348 SEMERIA, Giovanni 569
PEYCHAUD, Stanislas Nelson 360 SOURDILLE, Martin 555
POWER, Philippe 396 SOMMEREAU, Camille 488
PIENOEL, Mrs. Armand, SPIZZO, Matteo, alias
nee Marie Eleonore RENAUD 427 Nicola Carrafola 592
PAGANETLO, Mrs. Augustin, SEUZENEAU, Mrs. Pedro Adolph,
nee Pelagie POURRIERE 473 nee Petrita GONZALES 677
PLANEL, Jacques 424 STABILIER, Mrs. Louis Joseph,
PINTO, Josephine Coralie 546 nee Elizabeth BOULANGER 686
PEREZ, Ramon 551 SALVANT, Pierre Placide 694
POISEVARA, Toussaint 564
PRICE, Mrs. Patrick, TRINIDAD, Maria 81
nee Johanah Hickky 565 THOMAS, George 227
PETIT, Joseph 576 TREME, Benoit, child of 379
PELLISSIER, Jean Joseph 615 TRUXILLO, Marceline Marguerite 385
PENA-PIEDRA, Eusebio Miguel 620 THOMAS, Mrs. Michel Francois,
PHILIPPE, Pascal 671 nee Elizabeth BONEVAL 586
PEYROUX, Mrs. Marie Jean Gabriel, TONNELIER, Marie Jeanne 657
nee Marie Susanne CAIRE TRACY, Mary 682
REBOUL, Henry Marie 2 UGALDE, Eliza 326
REYES, Maria Cirila de los,
wife of Josquin ROBIRA 29 VINCENT, Smile 67
RIVERO, Marie Delores Sabastine 50 VILLERE, Enfant de Calisle et
RICHARD, Charles Etienne 51 de Elizabeth DUVERGE 168
ROUIGNY, Mrs. Etienne (Clemence) 58 VINCENT, Emma Virginie 299
ROBIRA, Antonio 66 VITALIS, Leon 409
RIVARDE, Mrs. Jean Baptiste, VALLORY, Angela 452
nee Marie Theresa DURAND 216 VALLES, Anastasio 515
RILEY, Anna 282 VALKERDING, Jean 518
RUFINO, Mrs. Jose Maria, VIGNAUD, Luc 568
nee Françoise Clemence DOUSE 340 VALOIS, Victor 605
RUSSEL, David 375 VIATTY, Joseph 651
RIVARDE, Pulohere 401 VINCENT, Casimire 688
RAMBAUD, Jean 506
RENAUD, Elizabeth Armantine 558 WILTZ, Jean Baptiste 241
RENARD, Louis Jacques 680 WILTZ, Paul Edgard enfant
Enoriste WILTZ 288
SCHMITT, Celestin 70 WILTZ, Mrs. Victor,
nee Jeanne Lucette HAGOT 463
SANCHEZ, Mrs. Auguste 629
nee Ann Appoline BONNOT 90 WILTZ, Ursin
SEISESNAYDER, Laurent 112 WATERMAN, William Henry 644
SIMICI, Marco 146 WHITE, George W. 655
SUBRAS, Francois Eugene 151
SANCHEZ, Mrs. Bias,
nee Feliciani ULBIOLA 177
SEUZENEAU, Marie Constance 285
SCHIEIBERG, Mrs. Gaspard,
nee Marg. Romano de SOTO 368
SULLIVAN, Mrs. George,
nee Ann O'Driscall 374
SCHIEIBERG, Paul Brigit 417
SHELDON, Marie Clarisse 419
SANUDO, Eusebia 435

death of
George W
White



Upgrade

Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant
Application Files, 1800-1900

Name:	James Ware
Pension Year:	1833
Application State:	Mississippi
Applicant Designation:	Survivor's Pension Application File
Archive Publication Number:	M804
Archive Roll Number:	2492
Total Pages in Packet:	30

Source Information:
Ancestry.com. *Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Original data: Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files (NARA microfilm publication M804, 2,670 rolls). Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:
This data collection contains an estimated 80,000 application files from officers and enlisted men who served in the Revolutionary War in all branches of the American military: army, navy, and marines. The files that make up these records consist of 10" x 14" cards or 10" x 14" envelopes that can contain documents relating to an application for a pension or bounty-land warrant by a Revolutionary War veteran, his widow, or his heirs. The files can contain a wide variety of records submitted to support an application. Information of genealogical interest includes the application itself, which can provide the soldier's name, rank, unit, time of service, age, date of birth, residence, and sometimes birthplace. [Learn more...](#)

Question
was the
Lewis who
opposed James
Ware and his kin
to the family
of Thomas Lewis
of Monroe
once

Contact Us: 1-800-ANCESTRY Ancestry.com Blog Affiliates Advertising
© 1997-2010 Ancestry.com Corporate Information PRIVACY POLICY Terms and Conditions

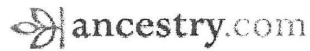
Ancestry.com

Hypothesis: James Ware
could call upon EDW, Sr. for
a favor because Ware took
a baby born in 1796
to Ireland after the
death of his mother in
childbirth in the latter
part of 1796

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

George Winston WHITE - Overview - Ancestry.com

http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/person/116770091



Hi, [stetenola](#) [Sign Out](#) [Messages \(1\)](#) [My Account](#) [Help](#) [To-Dos](#) [Quick Links](#)

[Home](#) [Family Trees](#) [Search](#) [Collaborate](#) [Learning Center](#) [DNA](#) [Publish](#) [Shop](#) [Hire an Expert](#) [Add to Quick Links](#)

Kersten Family Tree

[View Family Tree](#)

Owner: [nukek1ller](#)

[Home Person](#)

George Winston WHITE
Baptized Birth **1796** in **Ireland**
Death **3 Dec 1838** in **New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, USA**

[Show immediate family](#) [More options](#)

[Overview](#) [Facts and Sources](#) [Media Gallery](#) [Comments](#) [Member Connect](#)

Media Gallery

No photos, stories, audio or video have been added yet.

Timeline ([View details](#))

1796 [Birth](#)
Ireland

1838 [Death](#)
3 Dec
Age: 42
New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, USA

Comments

No comments have been added yet.

[Add a comment](#)

=? ? George W White born 1796
in TN right after
President George Washington
approved Dr. James White's
plan for admission of TN as
state and Congress passed
it; same
year as
Washington
speech in Oct
presented as part
of La
first territorial
statute for Orleans

Family Members

Parents

☐ No Father

☐ No Mother

[Show siblings](#)

Spouse & Children

☐ [Elizabeth Palmyre PRIEUR](#)
1808 - 1867

☐ [Denis Prieur WHITE](#)
1839 - 1889

[Family group sheet](#)

Historical Records

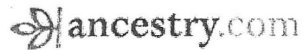
No historical records have been attached to this person.

7/6/2010 1:40 PM

89 of 111

Overview - Ancestry.com

http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/person/116105300



Hi, stetenola [Sign Out](#) [Messages \(1\)](#) [My Account](#) [Help](#) [To-Dos](#) [Quick Links](#) [Upgrade](#)

[Home](#) [Family Trees](#) [Search](#) [Collaborate](#) [Learning Center](#) [DNA](#) [Publish](#) [Shop](#) [Hire an Expert](#) [Add to Quick Links](#)

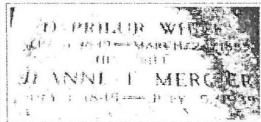
Kersten Family Tree

[View Family Tree](#)

Owner: nukek11ler

[Home Person](#)

[find a person in this tree](#)



Denis Prieur WHITE

Birth **11 Sep 1839** in [New Orleans, Jefferson, Louisiana, United States](#)

Death **24 Mar 1889**

[Show immediate family](#) [More options](#)

[Overview](#) [Facts and Sources](#) [Media Gallery](#) [Comments](#) [Member Connect](#)

Media Gallery (see all)

[Photos \(2\)](#)

[Stories\(0\)](#)

[Audio\(0\)](#)

[Video\(0\)](#)



Denis Prieur ...



Denis Prieur ...

Timeline (View details)

1839
11 Sep [Birth](#)
[New Orleans, Jefferson, Louisiana, United States](#)

1868
Abt [Marriage to Jeanne Felice Mercier](#)
[New Orleans](#)
Age: 29

1889
24 Mar [Death](#)
Age: 49

Family Members

Parents



[George Winston WHITE](#)
1796 – 1838



[Elizabeth Palmyre PRIEUR](#)
1808 – 1867

[Show siblings](#)

Spouse & Children



[Jeanne Felice Mercier](#)
1845 – 1939



[Marguerite White](#)
1868 –



[Palmyre Elizabeth White](#)
1869 – 1948



[Corinne White](#)
1871 – 1942



[George Winston White](#)
1875 – 1965

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouliny Family

ancestry

Upgrade

1860 United States Federal Census

Palmyre
Prieur

Name: **Palmyre White**
Age in 1860: 54
Birth Year: abt 1806
Birthplace: Louisiana
Home in 1860: New Orleans Ward 5, Orleans, Louisiana
Gender: Female
Post Office: New Orleans
Value of real estate: [View image](#)

Household Members:	Name	Age
	George White	30
	Doris P. White	21
	H. Hopkins	32
	Calmyre Hopkins	26
	Albert Hopkins	6
	Hew Hopkins	2
	Edward Hopkins	9/12
	Palmyre White	54
	Pauline Fisher	31
	Estelle Fisher	9
	Althe White	23
	Octavie White	22
	Cilia Giol	18
	Bridget Giol	16

Source Citation: Year: 1860; Census Place: New Orleans Ward 5, Orleans, Louisiana; Roll M653_418; Page: 735; Image: 185; Family History Library Film: 803418.

Source Information:



Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Eighth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color, birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1860 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

1870 United States Federal Census - Ancestry.com

http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSAV=0...

Upgrade

ancestry

1870 United States Federal Census

Name: **Dennis P White**
[*Denis Prieur White*]
Birth Year: abt 1838
Age in 1870: 32
Birthplace: Louisiana
Home in 1870: New Orleans Ward 7, Orleans, Louisiana
Race: White
Gender: Male
Value of real estate: [View image](#)
Post Office: New Orleans
Household Name Age
Members: [Dennis P White](#) 32
[Jennie White](#) 25
[Margaret White](#) 2
[Palmyra White](#) 7/12

Source Citation: Year: 1870; Census Place: New Orleans Ward 7, Orleans, Louisiana; Roll M593_522; Page: 575B; Image: 698; Family History Library Film: 552021.

Source Information:



Ancestry.com. 1870 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data:

- 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.
- Minnesota census schedules for 1870. NARA microfilm publication T132, 13 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1870 United States Federal Census, the Ninth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age at last birthday, sex, color, birthplace, occupation, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1870 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

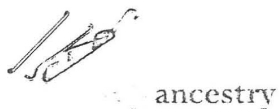
Contact Us: 1-800-ANCESTRY Ancestry.com Blog Affiliates Advertising
© 1997-2010 Ancestry.com Corporate Information PRIVACY POLICY Terms and Conditions

Ancestry.com

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

880 United States Federal Census - Ancestry.com

http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSA=U...



Upgrade

1880 United States Federal Census

Name: **D. P. White**
[*Denis Prieur White*]
Home in 1880: New Orleans, Orleans, Louisiana
Age: 40
Estimated birth year: abt 1840
Birthplace: Louisiana
Relation to Head of Household: Self (Head)
Spouse's name: J. F. [redacted]
Father's birthplace: Ireland [redacted]
Mother's birthplace: Ireland [redacted]
Neighbors: [View others on page](#)
Occupation: Cotton Ginner
Marital Status: Married
Race: White
Gender: Male
Cannot read/write: [redacted]
Blind: [redacted]
Deaf and dumb: [View image](#)
Otherwise disabled: [redacted]
Idiotic or insane: [redacted]

Household	Name	Age
Members:	<u>D. P. White</u>	40
	<u>J. F. White</u>	35
	<u>Maggie White</u>	11
	<u>P. White</u>	10
	<u>C. White</u>	9
	<u>Geo. White</u>	3
	<u>P. White</u>	1

baptised there but born ?
???



Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: New Orleans, Orleans, Louisiana; Roll: 459; Family History Film: 1254459; Page: 393C; Enumeration District: 19; Image: 0443.

Source Information:



Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1880 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. 1880 U.S. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copyright 1999 Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. All use is subject to the limited use license and other terms and conditions applicable to this site.

Original data: Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:

This database is an index to 50 million individuals enumerated in the 1880 United States Federal Census. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, address, occupation, relationship to the head of household, race, sex, age at last birthday, marital status, place of birth, parents' place of birth. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1880 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Upgrade

ancestry

1880 United States Federal Census

View Member Contributions

Contributions for D. P. White

This is what other Ancestry members have added to this record. If you have something to add, click on Add your own and tell us what you know.

1 Contributions

Close or Add your own

Mother's birthplace: Ireland

Neighbors: [View others on page](#)

Occupation: Cotton Ginner

Marital Status: Married

Race: White

Gender: Male

Cannot read/write:

Blind:

Deaf and dumb: [View image](#)

Otherwise disabled:

Idiotic or insane:

Household Name Age

Members:	Name	Age
	D. P. White	40
	J. F. White	35
	Maggie White	11
	P. White	10
	C. White	9
	Geo. White	3
	P. White	1

Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: New Orleans, Orleans, Louisiana; Roll 459; Family History Film: 1254459; Page: 393C; Enumeration District: 19; Image: 0443.

Source Information:



Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1880 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. 1880 U.S. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copyright 1999 Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. All use is subject to the limited use license and other terms and conditions applicable to this site.

Original data: Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:

This database is an index to 50 million individuals enumerated in the 1880 United States Federal Census. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, address, occupation, relationship to the head of household, race, sex, age at last birthday, marital status, place of birth, parents' place of birth. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1880 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

???

0/2010:

7/10/2010 2:02 AM

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—A dispatch from Soranton, Miss., conveys information of the supposed drowning of M. Prieur White, a well-known cotton man of this city. He ventured out in a small sailboat from the mouth of East Pascagoula River. There was a high wind and heavy sea, and his boat was found beached near Point Aux Chenes. Search is being made for the body. His friends still indulge in the hope that he may have been picked up by some vessel going out to sea.

Mr. White was a fine type of the old creole. He was a grandson of Denis Prieur, for many years Mayor of New-Orleans, and who killed United States Senator Waggaman in a duel several years ago. White served in the Chasseurs à Pied under Major St. Paul in the late war, and was distinguished for his gallantry of spirit, tenderness of heart, and rectitude of purpose.

The New York Times

Published: March 26, 1889

Copyright © The New York Times

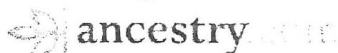
Error

refused to
Calvinist
in his
in typical
gossip in
Mayor to
How - tow to
racial standards
bedroom, resulting
Anglo-American
and delight
confusing begat whom
who remarks of statue unveiling
have been of
more of
s amp

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

1900 United States Federal Census - Ancestry.com

http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSAV=0...



1900 United States Federal Census

Name:	George W White														
Home in 1900:	Scranton, Jackson, Mississippi														
Age:	22														
Birth Date:	Jan 1877														
Birthplace:	Louisiana														
Race:	White														
Gender:	Male														
Relationship to Head of House:	Son														
Father's Birthplace:	Louisiana														
Mother's Name:	Mercier														
Mother's Birthplace:	Louisiana														
Marital Status:	Single														
Occupation:	View on Image														
Neighbors:	View others on page														
Household Members:	<table><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Age</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Mercier White</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>George W White</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Denis White</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Anirah White</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Georgine White</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>James Henslee</td><td>22</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	Age	Mercier White	54	George W White	22	Denis White	20	Anirah White	16	Georgine White	15	James Henslee	22
Name	Age														
Mercier White	54														
George W White	22														
Denis White	20														
Anirah White	16														
Georgine White	15														
James Henslee	22														

Source Citation: Year: 1900; Census Place: Scranton, Jackson, Mississippi; Roll: T623_812; Page: 14A; Enumeration District: 42.

Source Information:

Pedro Pedesciaux
Notary Public

available
on
line

I N D E X

JANUARY - MAY 1790

Pages 1 - 417 Inc.

9-2

Prospero
Drieu

Page No.

Adam,	Francisco by Rosalia Villere (Bileret) free quadroon Sale of Property	Feb. 11, 1790	100	before explosion on Saint Domingue
Adam,	Francisco to Luis Lejendra Sale of Property with Mortgage	Feb. 19, 1790	121	suggests that he
Adam,	Francisco to Maria Guerrero Sale of Property with Mortgage	April 12, 1790	289	knew 1789 in France
Adam,	Francisco to Angela Monget (Dejan) Obligation with Mortgage	April 12, 1790	290	meant the end in
Adam,	Luis to Juan Maria Henry Sale of Slave	May 5, 1790	370	S.D. — Mercer?
Agustin,	free mulatto to Martin Braquier Resale of Property	Jan. 13, 1790	28	is A.L. suggests
Alliez,	Estevan to Juan Bautista Jourdain Receipt	Feb. 10, 1790	98	N. European royalty
Alliez,	Estevan to Gilberto Andry Obligation with Mortgage	April 17, 1790	308	Stayed with Drieu's
Alliez,	Estevan to Gilberto Andry Sp. Power of Attorney	April 17, 1790	309	oh first to
Alliez,	Estevan to Juan Paillet Sp. Power of Attorney	May 6, 1790	375	N.O.
Alliez,	Estevan & Juan Paillet to Gilberto Andry Obligation & Bond	May 6, 1790	375	
Almonaster	y Roxas, Andres to Francisca Montreuil, free negress Sale of Property with Mortgage (Null)	Mar. 8, 1790	188	
Almonaster	y Roxas, Andres to Francisca Montreuil, free negress Sale of Property with Mortgage (Null)	Mar. 8, 1790	188	

Prosper.

1791 NO

1767

Marguerite

Mari Jeanne

1788 M

Case nevé

Poitou Charentes

na. USA

1767

Allex G. Prieur 1794
1853.05.13 d

Case nevé

five ending
suggests same
region of France
as the Le Blanc
de Villeneuve
whose daughter
Domingo Bouligny
is said to
have married

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

University of Notre Dame Archives: Calendar (1801)

http://archives.und.edu/calendar/calendar.htm

()

Bouligny, Dom(ing)o
(Ovachita, Louisiana)

Brady, pastor of Our Lady of Carmel at Ouachita, certifies that on April 12, 1800 Catherin Olivo, widow of Louis White, that is, LeBlanc, wife of Etienne Repone, and Lucille White, her daughter, declared before Brady and Bouligni, an officer of the Louisiana regiment and Prosper Prieur and Badins, that public opinion denounced Danemours for bigamy. His wife had recourse to authority to be separated. She gave back the jewelry he had given her. Mrs. Etienne Repone signs with her mark as Catherine Olivo and Lucille White makes her mark.

D.S. (French)

1800 Apr. 12

Filhiol, Jean
(Ovachita, Louisiana)

Extracts from the records of Ouachita: On March 22, 1800, before Captain Filhiol were present Charles F(ran)cois Adrien Le Paulmier Ch(evali)er D'Anemour, formerly lieutenant on a frigate of the French Marines and since Consul-General of France in the United States, a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, son of the deceased Pierre Le Paulmier, Sir D'Anemours, French officer of Montivilliers in Normandy and of the deceased Maria Jeanne Adrienne Desmares du Tournay, testifying on the one part and Catherine Olivas testifying with Lucille White on the other part. On the part of D'Anemours, Jean Louis Alexandre Breard and Louis Michel J(ea)n F(ran)cois Lamy and on the part of Lucille White, Etienne Repone and Michel LeVillain, voluntarily acknowledged that they had made an agreement about the marriage, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Repon had promised to give Lucille in marriage to D'Anemours before the Commandant, for lack of a priest, the ceremony to be renewed in the Church as soon as the opportunity arose. (The property settlement is also given in detail). Filhiol certifies that this is a copy of the original made at Fort Miro, April 12, 1800.

D.S. (French)

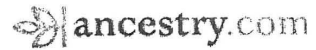
said to have
* married daughter of LeBlanc
de ~~the~~ village Leontine
Domingo's daughter Jean
Braligny married Jean
Jacques Mercier, eldest brother
of Alfred
Jacques (who died young) and your ancestor
Armand

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

1830 United States Federal Census - Ancestry.com

http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=angs-c&...

Upgrade



1830 United States Federal Census

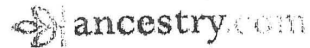


Name:	Jean Mercier
Home in 1830:	New Orleans, Orleans, Louisiana View Map
Free White	1
Persons - Males - 50 thru 59:	
Slaves - Males - Under 10:	2
Slaves - Males - 10 thru 23:	1
Slaves - Females - Under 10:	3
Slaves - Females - 24 thru 35:	1
Slaves - Females - 55 thru 99:	
Free Colored	2
Persons - Males - Under 10:	
Free Colored	1
Persons - Males - 10 thru 23:	
Free Colored	1

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

160 United States Federal Census - Ancestry.com

http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=angs-c&...



Upgrade

1860 United States Federal Census

Name: **Armand Mercier**

[Placide Jules Armand Mercier]

Age in 1860: 47

Birth Year: abt 1813

Birthplace: Louisiana

Home in 1860: New Orleans Ward 3, Orleans, Louisiana

Gender: Male

Value of real estate: [View image](#)

Household	Name	Age
Members:	<u>Armand Mercier</u>	47
	<u>Matilde Mercier</u>	32
	<u>Anne Mercier</u>	20
	<u>John Mercier</u>	15
	<u>John G Mercier</u>	13
	<u>Corinne Mercier</u>	9
	<u>Sydney Mercier</u>	7
	<u>Mantsohikoff Mercier</u>	5
	<u>Odessa Mercier</u>	2
	<u>Edwd Cairo</u>	26
	<u>Julia Duprey</u>	25
	<u>Margt Harding</u>	23

John A.P.

➤

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=angs-c&...

P S

ancestry.com

Upgrade

1820 United States Federal Census

Name:	Jean Mercier
Township:	New Orleans
County:	New Orleans City
State:	Louisiana
Enumeration Date:	August 7, 1820
Free White Males - 1	26 thru 44:
Free Colored 1	Persons - Males - 14 thru 25:
Free Colored 1	Persons - Males - 26 thru 44:
Free Colored 1	Persons - Females - 14 thru 25:
Free Colored 1	Persons - Females - 26 thru 44:
Free White 1	Persons - Over 25:
Total Free White 1	

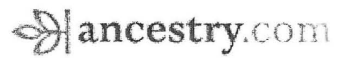
I am some how
employee as king
keeps at the 5. The
the owners of the ground
of the Sup some court
building, who bought up
all the land around them
when she to ld them to
court was m oving back to
the Quarter. They are in
color, rich and live in
France. What shall I
say?


7/14/2010 10:4

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Pedigree View For Harold White Gautier Sr.

http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/family?fpid=163147391



Hi,  [stetenola](#) [Sign Out](#) | [Messages \(3\)](#) | [My Account](#) | [Help](#) To-Dos Quic

[Home](#) | [Family Trees](#) | [Search](#) | [Collaborate](#) | [Learning Center](#) | [DNA](#) | [Publish](#) | [Shop](#) | [Hire an Expert](#) | [Add to C](#)

Kersten Family Tree

[View Family Tree](#)

Owner:  [nukek11er](#)

[Home Person](#)

[find a person in this tree](#)

Last person viewed: **Harold White Gautier Sr.** (1893-1965)

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Boulligny Family

Pedigree View For Harold White Gautier Sr.

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/family?fpid=163147391>

Pedigree Family Family Group Sheet List of all people

H Gautier Sr.
1893-1965

Pearl Abby GESSMAN

Harold White Gautier Jr.


Gautier Mahaffey

(Unknown mother)


Jean Gautier

 **Fernando Gautier**
1822-1891


 **Eugene Gautier**
1868-1944

 **Therese Fayard**
1829-1911


 **Denis P WHITE**
1839-1889

 **Palmyre E White**
1869-1948


 **Felice J MERCIER**
1845-1939


 **A Gautier Sr.**
1771-1841


 **Diente D Levier**
1805-1880


 **Ursin Fayard**
1789-1835

 **Genevive Ryan**
1794-1874

 **George W WHITE**
1796-1838

 **Elizabeth P PRIEUR**
1808-1867

 **Jules P A MERCIER**
1813-1885

 **Maria A C SMITH**
1821-1849

Aime Gautier

Louis Fayard

Martha Gargaret

Jean Jacques Ryan

Marie Anne Gargaret

Prosper M PRIEUR

Marie J F Casenauve

Jean Baptiste MERCIER

Marie Heliose LeDuc

Michael SMITH

Maria A P RILLIEUX

Statistically, 60% of Americans have an ancestor who
lived in America during the Revolutionary War era.

Independence Day. Brought to you by your ancestors.

**SEARCH
NOW**

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Pedigree View For Palmyre Elizabeth White

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/family?fpid=163147391>

Pedigree Family Family Group Sheet List of all people

H Gautier Sr. **Palmyre E White**

Palmyre E White
1869-1948
Eugene Gautier
Harold White Gautier Sr.

George W WHITE
1796-1838

Denis P WHITE
1839-1889

Elizabeth P PRIEUR
1808-1867

Jules P A MERCIER
1813-1885

Felice J MERCIER
1845-1939

Maria A C SMITH
1821-1849

Prosper M PRIEUR
1753-1820

Marie J Casenaue
1760-1842

Jean B MERCIER
1780-1832

Marie H LeDuc
1781-1836

Michael SMITH
1776-1822

Maria A RILLIEUX
1784-1852

Bernard Casenaue
Marie Clavaux
Jean Baptiste MERCIER
Francoise de MAYEAUX
Jacques P Le Duc
Marie Eloise Le Court
Vincent Rillieux
Marie A Tronquet

note: The late George Reineke advised me not to undertake to write about Dr Alfred Mercier. I think, but am not sure, it was because of reputation of all Saint Domingais in N.O. amongst older population.

My grandfather told me that we were from Guadeloupe, but evidence showed Part au Prince.

the sugar gens?

Statistically, 60% of Americans have an ancestor who lived in America during the Revolutionary War era.

Independence Day. Brought to you by your ancestors.

SEARCH
NOW

*Still, I find no suggestion of Doming
more we were from Saint Domingue*

7/30/2010 5:58 PM


Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Pedigree View For Felice Jeanne MERCIER


<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/family?fpid=163147391>


Pedigree
Family
Family Group Sheet
List of all people
Pri


H Gautier Sr.
Palmyre E White
Felice J MERCIER



Felice J MERCIER
1845-1939


Denis Prieur WHITE
Palmyre Elizabeth White



Jean B MERCIER
1780-1832



Jules P A MERCIER
1813-1885



Marie H LeDuc
1781-1836



Michael SMITH
1776-1822



Maria A C SMITH
1821-1849



Maria A RILLIEUX
1784-1852



Jean B MERCIER
1734-1818


F de MAYEAUX
1735-1783


Jacques P Le Duc
1728-1807


Marie E Le Court
1744-1803


Vincent Rillieux
1740-1800


Marie A Tronquet
1752-1824

Mayeux de L'Ormaison
Francoise L Plassan
Jacques P Le Duc
Marianne T Masson
Joseph Le Court
Marie Joseph Roy

Masson =
Masson?

Francois Rillieux
Marie M Chenet
Pierre Dit Tronquet
Claudine Lochette

Statistically, 60% of Americans have an ancestor who
lived in America during the Revolutionary War era.


Independance Day. Brought to you by your ancestors.

SEARCH
NOW

7/30/2010 5:59 PM

106 of 111



Hi,  stetenola [Sign Out](#) | [Messages \(3\)](#) | [My Account](#) | [Help](#) | [To-Dos](#) | [Quick](#)

[Home](#) | [Family Trees](#) | [Search](#) | [Collaborate](#) | [Learning Center](#) | [DNA](#) | [Publish](#) | [Shop](#) | [Hire an Expert](#) | [Add to Collection](#)

Kersten Family Tree

[View Family Tree](#)

Owner:  nukek1ller

[Home Person](#)

[find a person in this tree](#)



Jules Placide Armand MERCIER

Birth **30 Aug 1813** in [New Orleans, Jefferson, Louisiana, USA](#)

Death **7 Sep 1885** in [New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana](#)

[Show immediate family](#)

[More options](#)

[Overview](#) | [Facts and Sources](#) | [Media Gallery](#) | [Comments](#) | [Member Connect](#)

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Jules Placide Armand MERCIER - Overview - Ancestry.com

http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/person/163589751

Media Gallery

No photos, stories, audio or video have been added yet.


Timeline (View details)


1813 30 Aug	<u>Birth</u> New Orleans, Jefferson, Louisiana, USA	4 source citations
1837 26 Aug Age: 23	<u>Marriage to Maria Antoinette Corinne SMITH</u> New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, United States	1 source citation
1860 Age: 47	<u>Residence</u> Orleans Parish, LA	1 source citation
1860 Age: 47	<u>Residence</u> New Orleans Ward 3, Orleans, Louisiana, United States	1 source citation
1870 Age: 57	<u>Residence</u> New Orleans Ward 3, Orleans, Louisiana, United States	1 source citation
1880 Age: 67	<u>Residence</u> New Orleans, Orleans, Louisiana, United States	1 source citation
1885 7 Sep Age: 72	<u>Death</u> New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana	1 source citation
	<u>Residence</u> Paris, France	1 source citation

Comments

Family Members

Parents


 **Jean Baptiste MERCIER**
1780 – 1832

 **Marie Heliose LeDuc**
1781 – 1836

[Show siblings](#)

Spouse & Children

 **Maria Antoinette Corinne SMITH**
1821 – 1849

 **Felice Jeanne MERCIER**
1845 – 1939

Family group s

Source Information

[view](#)

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Jules Placide Armand MERCIER - Overview - Ancestry.com

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/person/163589751>

No comments have been added yet.

Add a comment

1860 United States Federal Censu

☐

3 citations provide evidence for Name,
Residence

1870 United States Federal Censu

☐

3 citations provide evidence for Name,
Residence

1880 United States Federal Censu

☐

3 citations provide evidence for Name,
Residence

Ancestry Family Trees

2 citations provide evidence for (Jules Placide Ar
MERCIER)

Louisiana Census, 1791-1890

☐

2 citations provide evidence for Name,
Residence

New Orleans, Louisiana Death
Records Index, 1804-1949

☐

3 citations provide evidence for Name,
Death, Birth

Paris, France & Vicinity Marriage
1700-1907 (in French)

☐

3 citations provide evidence for Name,
Marriage, Residence

Web Links

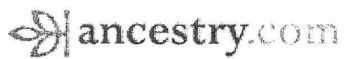
There are no weblinks available for this person

Search the web for **Jules Placide Armand MERC**

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family

Harold White Gautier Sr. - Overview - Ancestry.com

http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/person/163147391



Hi stetenola [Sign Out](#) [Message](#)

[Home](#) [Family Trees](#) [Search](#) [Collaborate](#) [Learning Center](#) [DNA](#) [Publish](#) [Shop](#)

Kersten Family Tree

[View Family Tree](#)

Owner: [nukek11er](#)

t



Harold White Gautier Sr.

Birth **17 Oct 1893** in Pascagoula MS

Death **9 Jul 1965** in Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi, United States

File

[Show immediate family](#)

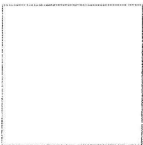
[More options](#)

[Overview](#) [Facts and Sources](#) [Media Gallery](#) [Comments](#) [Member Connect](#)

**Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Bouligny Family**

Harold White Gautier Sr. - Overview - Ancestry.com

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14484260/person/163147391>

<p>Media Gallery (see all)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Photos (1)</p> <p>Stories(0)</p> <p>Audio(0)</p> <p>Video(0)</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">  Harold W Gaut... </div> </div>	<p>Family</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Timeline (View details)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">1893 17 Oct</td> <td style="width: 60%;"> <u>Birth</u> Pascagoula MS </td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: right;">6 source citations</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1900 Age: 7</td> <td> <u>Residence</u> Southwest, Jackson, Mississippi </td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 source citation</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1920 22 Jan Age: 26</td> <td> <u>Marriage to Pearl Abby GESSMAN</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi, United States </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1920 Age: 27</td> <td> <u>Residence</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi </td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 source citation</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1965 9 Jul Age: 71</td> <td> <u>Death</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi, United States </td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 source citation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> <u>Residence</u> Jackson Co. </td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 source citation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> <u>Residence</u> Mississippi </td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 source citation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> <u>Residence</u> Jackson, Mississippi </td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 source citation</td> </tr> </table> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>Parent:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Show</p> <p>Spouse</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Other :</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Source</p> </div> </div>	1893 17 Oct	<u>Birth</u> Pascagoula MS	6 source citations	1900 Age: 7	<u>Residence</u> Southwest, Jackson, Mississippi	1 source citation	1920 22 Jan Age: 26	<u>Marriage to Pearl Abby GESSMAN</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi, United States		1920 Age: 27	<u>Residence</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi	1 source citation	1965 9 Jul Age: 71	<u>Death</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi, United States	1 source citation		<u>Residence</u> Jackson Co.	1 source citation		<u>Residence</u> Mississippi	1 source citation		<u>Residence</u> Jackson, Mississippi	1 source citation
1893 17 Oct	<u>Birth</u> Pascagoula MS	6 source citations																							
1900 Age: 7	<u>Residence</u> Southwest, Jackson, Mississippi	1 source citation																							
1920 22 Jan Age: 26	<u>Marriage to Pearl Abby GESSMAN</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi, United States																								
1920 Age: 27	<u>Residence</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi	1 source citation																							
1965 9 Jul Age: 71	<u>Death</u> Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi, United States	1 source citation																							
	<u>Residence</u> Jackson Co.	1 source citation																							
	<u>Residence</u> Mississippi	1 source citation																							
	<u>Residence</u> Jackson, Mississippi	1 source citation																							
<p>Comments</p> <p><i>No comments have been added yet.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>Add a comment</p> </div>																									